FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 110 *7 June 1978*

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Geneva Meeting Held on Nuclear Test Ban Treaty	AA 1	1/A6
Korniyenko Holds Press Conference at Disarmament Session	AA 1	1/A6
Reads Statement	AA 1	1/A6
Answers Questions	AA 5	1/A10
PRAVDA Version	AA 5	1/A10
West, China Criticized for Hindering Disarmament Progress [Viktorov]	AA 8	1/A13
WFTU Declaration Presented to UN Special Session [Matyash]	AA 9	1/A14

CSCE/MBFR

West Keeping Vienna Talks Deadlocked Intentionally [Sokholov]	BB 1	1/B1
Bulgarian Speaks at MBFR Plenum, Comments to Press	BB 2	1/B2
1 June Plenum Speech	BB 2	1/B2
West 'Plainly Unrealistic' [Melnikov in PRAVDA 2 Jun]	BB 2	1/B2

WORLD COMMUNISM & BLOC AFFAIRS

Moscow EEC-CEMA Talks Discussed by Delegate	CC 1	1/B3
CEMA Computer Scientists Study Livestock Applications [SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA 31 May]	CC 1	1/B3

GENERAL

Maslennikov on Disarmament Session, NATO Summit, Africa [PRAVDA 4 Jun]	A 1	1/B4
IAEA Vienna Session To Discuss Expansion of Activities	A 5	1/B8
WFTU Statements Express Solidarity With Working People	A 6	1/B9
Egypt Condemned	A 6	1/B9
Soweto Anniversary	A 6	1/B9

UNITED STATES

Carter Denies POST Account on 'Freezing' of SALT Talks	B 1	1/B10
Senate Committee Sees Neutron Arms as SALT Blackmail [Bolshakov in PRAVDA 4 June]	B 1	1/B10
TASS Cites U.S. Paper on Crucial Disarmament Efforts	B 2	1/B11

U.S. Anti-Soviet Psychosis Directed at Helsinki Accords B 2 1/B11
[Korionov in PRAVDA 4 June]
PRAVDA Criticizes Delivery of 'Defensive Weapons' to Somalia B 4 1/B13
CIA Claim of Soviet, Cuban Involvement in Zaire Refuted B 4 1/B13
[Levin]
Mondale's Concern for Persian Gulf Belied by Admiral's Comments B 4 1/B13
[Afanasyev in ZA RUBEZHOM No 23]
Conyers Criticizes U.S. Role in Weapons Sales, Africa B 5 1/B14

CHINA

Korolev Examines PRC Support of African, Chilean Regimes C 1 1/C1
PRC's Ties to Reaction Will Lead to 'Despicable Failures' C 2 1/C2
[Glebov]

EAST EUROPE

Speeches, Comment on Brezhnev's Czechoslovak Visit D 1 1/C4
Husak at Reception 2 Jun D 1 1/C4
Brezhnev Speech at Reception D 2 1/C5
Indra Assesses Visit D 3 1/C6
[Novikov, Ustinov in IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]
PRAVDA Hails Visit's Significance D 4 1/C7
[Biryukov, Grigoryev in PRAVDA 3 Jun]
Brezhnev Flies Over Poland, Cables Leaders D 5 1/C8
[PRAVDA 3 Jun]

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Criticism of Western Policy on Africa Continues E 1 1/C9
NATO Meeting Hit E 1 1/C9
Comment on Planned EEC Meeting E 2 1/C10
[Stoklitskiy]
Paris Media Attacks Cited E 3 1/C11
[PRAVDA 4 Jun]
Swedish King, Queen Arrive in Moscow on Official Visit E 4 1/C12
PRAVDA Summarizes SKP Congress Discussions, Documents E 4 1/C12
[Kuznetsov, Leskinen in PRAVDA 4 Jun]
Soviet, Italian Officials Discuss Economic Ties E 6 1/C14
[IZVESTIYA 1 Jun]
Briefs: Shevchenko Monument in Paris; Bavarian Media Cooperation E 6 1/C14

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

PLO Official on Dialog Between Israeli, Arab Progressives F 1 1/D1
Tense Situation After Clashes in Lebanon Reported F 2 1/D2
Patolichev Receives Yemen Trade, Supply Minister 2 Jun F 2 1/D2
[IZVESTIYA 4 Jun]

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Developments Relating to Zaire's Shaba Province H 1 1/D3
Huang Hua Activities H 1 1/D3
Peking's Offer of Arms H 1 1/D3
Moroccan Troop Airlift H 1 1/D3

Role of U.S. Personnel [Levin]	H 2	1/D4
NATO Interference	H 2	1/D4
West Still Seeks Neocolonialist Settlement in Rhodesia	H 3	1/D5
Tanzanian Ban on Trading, Mining Firm Backed by OAU	H 4	1/D6
SOUTH ASIA		
Afghan Official Outlines Domestic, Foreign Policies at UN	J 1	1/D7
Rahman Defeats Osmani in Bangladesh Presidential Elections	J 1	1/D7
NORTHEAST ASIA		
Polyanskiy Addresses Japanese Legislators' Amity Group	M 1	1/D8
Japan Receives PRC Wall Poster Describing Senkaku Incident	M 1	1/D8
NATIONAL AFFAIRS		
POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS		
Kosygin Meets With Kostromskaya Oblast Officials	R 1	1/D10
Arrives in Ivanovskaya Oblast	R 1	1/D10
AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS		
Moscow Radio Agricultural Reports for 5-6 June	T 1	1/D11
Kebin Tells ETA About Icelandic Sheep Raising	T 1	1/D11

Item 956-B-8 PrEx 7.10:FBIS-SOV-78-110

FBIS-SOV-78-110
Wednesday
7 June 1978
Vol III No 110

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

SOVIET UNION

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

54

This publication contains current news and commentary monitored by FBIS from foreign broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, and periodicals. Items are processed from the first or best available source; it should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign-language sources are translated by FBIS. Those from English-language sources are transcribed, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS. Labels such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how FBIS processed the information from the original. Names rendered phonetically or in transliteration are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clearly heard but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source.

Users of this publication may cite FBIS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying it as the secondary source. For example: "FBIS reports that Radio Moscow announced . . ." or "FBIS has monitored a broadcast from Hanoi which says . . ."

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

GENEVA MEETING HELD ON NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY

LD061502Y Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, June 6, TASS--The delegations of the USSR, the United States and Britain held a meeting here today at the current negotiations to elaborate a treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests.

KORNIYENKO HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE AT DISARMAMENT SESSION

Reads Statement

LD061230Y Moscow TASS in English 1207 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, Jun 6, TASS--A press conference for Soviet and foreign correspondents was held today in connection with the special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly.

Georgiy Korniyenko, the first deputy foreign minister of the USSR, spoke at the press conference. He said:

Since the time of Lenin the Soviet Union has been and still is a champion of disarmament. The ultimate aim of our efforts in this sphere is general and complete disarmament. But we are also doing our utmost in the implementation of separate steps aimed at the discontinuance of the arms race and the transition to real disarmament measures.

We are not inclined to underestimate either what has already been possible to do in recent years, above all, thanks to the efforts of the Soviet Union, the other socialist and peace-loving countries, to retard the arms race. Without this, and there is no room for doubt here, the state of affairs in the world today would be much worse.

At the same time it is quite obvious that the pace of reaching an understanding on the limitation of armaments and on disarmament still lags behind the pace of the arms race. The potential of destruction is fastly growing in the arsenals of states, though even today it is adequate to call in question the life of man on earth, if put into effect.

More, if time is wasted, in some trends of development of means of destruction one can reach a boundary beyond which in general the possibility will have been lost of controlling their numerical and qualitative characteristics, and, hence, the conclusion of agreements banning or limiting such armaments will become unrealistic.

This is precisely why, as Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, rightly emphasized "...The most important, most urgent task today is to end the arms race sweeping the world".

This is precisely why questions of disarmament hold the central place in the foreign political programmes, endorsed by the 24th and 25th congresses of the CPSU, and in the latest speeches by Leonid Brezhnev, especially his recent speech at the 18th Congress of the Komsomol, the Leninist Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, and also during his visits to the FRG and CSSR.

Awareness of the historic importance of this task also determines the Soviet Union's approach to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, which was opened in New York on May 23rd. It attends this session firmly resolved to promote its success.

In our opinion, the special session of the United Nations General Assembly can and must give an objective, balanced evaluation of the present state of affairs in the sphere of disarmament, sum up what has been achieved. Parallel with this, it must define long-term aims and paramount tasks in this field, reaffirm, with consideration of the collective experience of states, principled, well-balanced approaches to a solution of various aspects of the disarmament problem.

The more specific the program of action in the sphere of disarmament, worked out by the General Assembly, is, the more precise and definite will be its solutions, the bigger will be its useful effect. Just like all decisions of the General Assembly, they will be, of course, in the nature of recommendations. But the success of the special session, the moral-political weight of its recommendations will be a big advance along the road to the convocation of a world disarmament conference, a forum which could take really effective decisions mandatory upon all its participants.

More, it would be right if the special session of the General Assembly would also determine a specific, close at that, date for the convocation of such a conference.

In order that the special session of the United Nations General Assembly really facilitate and advance in the discontinuance of the arms race and in disarmament, of course, it is required that all states attending the session display a genuine desire for peace, that not one of them evade honest cooperation in accomplishing the tasks of disarmament.

The Soviet Union, on its part, came to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly with thoroughly considered proposals on practical ways of ending the arms race. They rest on the program of measures, advanced by Leonid Brezhnev in his speech at the 18th Congress of the Komsomol and aimed at the complete discontinuance of the further quantitative and qualitative growth of armaments and armed forces of the states, first and foremost, of those having a big military potential.

What are the main integral parts of this program and wherein lies the specific content of the proposals, made by the Soviet Union at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly?

Above all, since the main danger comes from the stepping up of the nuclear arms race, the Soviet Union proposes a whole complex of measures designed to halt and then also to turn back the arms race precisely in this sphere. This refers to the proposals:

--on an end to the manufacture of all types of nuclear weapons with gradual reduction of their stockpiles down to their complete liquidation parallel and in inseverable connection with the implementation of measures to strengthen political and international-law guarantees of the security of states;

--on the commitment of all nuclear powers never to use nuclear weapons against those states which renounce their manufacture and the acquisition of nuclear weapons and do not have any on their territory;

--on the non-deployment of nuclear weapons on the territory of states, where there are not any at present;

--On the prohibition of the development of new types and systems of weapons of mass annihilation, including such a particularly anti-human type as the neutron weapon.

As you see, the range of measures proposed by the Soviet Union in the sphere of nuclear weapons is very broad and varied. Realization of some of them depends on the political will of the nuclear powers, in other cases the decisive word can be said by the non-nuclear states.

To implement some of them, such as for instance, discontinuation of the manufacture and liquidation of the stockpiles of nuclear weapons, it will require, of course, no simple and no easy talks, and no little time will be taken even in case the other nuclear powers agree in principle to this proposal. Other proposals, such as the proposal for non-deployment of nuclear weapons in the territories of states where there are no such weapons now, are rather simple: They can be carried out without delay, given the consent of those whom it concerns.

In their totality, all the measures mentioned above, if carried out, would ensure a radical removal of the nuclear threat. But even if, for a start, they were carried out partially, this would be very important for preventing the further spread of nuclear weapons either horizontally or vertically.

While attaching primary importance to the questions of limiting nuclear arms, the Soviet Union does not underestimate the importance of limiting the so-called conventional, i.e. non-nculear arms, the more so that many of them possess today enormous destructive power, not to speak of the fact that conventional arms account for four-fifths of the worlds' military spending. Among the proposals made by the Soviet Union at the special General Assembly session are also proposals which touch upon, and rather substantially, conventional arms. We suggest that permament members of the Security Council, as well as countries linked with them by military agreements, stop developing new types of conventional arms of great destructive power and refuse to enlarge their armies and increase conventional arms.

"Thus--as Andrey Gromyko said, in his speech at the special General Assembly session--all components of the existing armaments and armed forces would be covered by appropriate measures changing radically the present extremely alarming situation and stopping the arms bacchanalia. Implementation of such measures would not upset the existing balance of power between states. There would be no losers while the gain for the cause of peace would be enormous."

Such are the new Soviet initiatives put forward from the high rostrum of the special General Assembly session on disarmament. We do not claim that the program of disarament measures we suggest has a magic power and will lead to a quick solution of the problems confronting the world in this field. But we are convinced that this problem indicates practical ways of stopping the arms race.

There are going to be complicated talks and it will not be easy to reach agreement on many questions. But agreement is not impossible given, of course, the good will of all those whom it concerns. Disarmament, including nuclear disarmament, cannot be a unilateral or selective process. There should not be a situation, for instance, when some nuclear powers disarm themselves while others go on with building up their arms under an invented pretext of the need to catch up with the former, at first. And one can hear reasoning of this kind. But such an unrealistic approach to the matter promises nothing save new spirals of the arms race with all the dangerous consequences resulting from this.

Alongside its initiatives for the realization of which new talks will be required--and the special General Assembly session could decide the order of business and set the time for such talks--the Soviet Union comes out for the earliest successful conclusion of the current--bilateral, regional and international--talks on different questions of limiting armaments and on disarmament.

A highly important part amidst them is held by the Soviet-American talks on the limitation of strategic arms. These talks, as is common knowledge, have been conducted for several years already aimed at the preparation of a second agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons, whose principal parameters were worked out at the summit meeting in Vladivostok as early as November 1974.

An evaluation of the present state of affairs as regards the preparation of this agreement and the talks held late in May on this question with U.S. President Carter and U.S. Secretary of State Vance was given by Gromyko in his recent Soviet television interview.

The Soviet Union on its part is doing its utmost to speed up agreement on outstanding issues. More, the USSR, as the head of the Soviet delegation to the General Assembly special session declared once again, is ready immediately after the conclusion of the drafted agreement to continue talks which must lead to a substantial lowering of the levels of strategic offensive arms and to the further limitation of their qualitative improvement, of course, resting on the principle of equal security for the sides and with due consideration of all connected factors.

In our opinion, there are objective possibilities for the successful conclusion of the current talks on a number of other major problems, too, including a complete end to nuclear weapons tests, on the prohibition of chemical and radiological weapons, on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

This requires only one thing, the desire of all parties to the relevant talks to search for realistic, mutually acceptable solutions, renunciation of attempts at getting unilateral advantages as a result of the conclusion of the agreements.

An important lever in the interests of curtailing the arms race and strengthening international security, in our opinion, can and must be the strengthening of operating international treaties and agreements in the sphere of disarmament through making them universal, i.e. the participation in them of all states without any exception, and, of course, strict observance of these treaties and agreements. We hope that the special session of the General Assembly here will have its weighty say, resolutely urging all states to make a contribution to the strengthening of operating international treaties.

And, finally, about the connection between disarmament and the problem of economic development. We have always believed that the means, which can be released as a result of discontinuation of the arms race and disarmament, are a big reserve for the economic development of countries and for improving the well-being of the peoples. This time, too, the Soviet proposals give attention to this aspect. We suggest that the states possessing great economic and military potentials, above all countries, permanent members of the Security Council, reach agreement on concrete margins of reduction by everyone of them of their military budgets in absolute figures. Our proposal for part of the funds thus saved to be allocated for the needs of the developing countries remains in force.

Submitting the above considerations on practical ways of ending of the arms race to the special General Assembly session for consideration the Soviet Union proceeds from the belief that the steps suggested are the necessary minimum for the arms race to be stopped.

At the same time these are substantial steps. Their realization will bring about a turning point in all international developments. From the arms race and military tension to detente in the military field and to a radical reduction of the war danger.

And all these steps are feasible. All of them take into account the existing balance of power and do not create any unilateral advantages or gains for anyone in any aspect to the detriment of the interests of security of the others.

Such is, in broad outline, the Soviet Union's approach to the problem of stopping the arms race and to disarmament. Such is the essence of the Soviet Union's proposals on practical ways to end the arms race, proposals submitted to the special General Assembly session for consideration.

Summing up the essence of our position on disarmament I should like to recall Leonid Brezhnev's words said recently in Prague: "There is no type of arms which the Soviet Union would not be prepared to limit, to ban on a basis of reciprocity with other states."

Georgiy Korniyenko then answered correspondents' questions.

Answers Questions

LD061340Y Moscow TASS in English 1320 GMT 6 May 78 LD

[Excerpts] Moscow, June 6 TASS--Asked whether the Soviet Government believes that the Carter administration wants to reach the SALT-2 agreement, Georgiy Korniyenko said that there was no reason to speak about a reluctance of the U.S. Government to reach agreement. The U.S. leaders probably understand what its absence would mean, he noted. But for a number of circumstances, which are not always understandable, they are pursuing a line that is not speeding up but putting off this agreement.

Georgiy Korniyenko described the speech by the Chinese representative at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly as a vivid example of an openly negative attitude to questions of disarmament. Such speeches, Korniyenko said, remind again that the process of disarmament cannot develop successfully without the participation of all states, the more so those possessing a big military potential.

PRAVDA Version

LD071058Y Moscow TASS in English 0937 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7 TASS--A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was held on June 6 on the occasion of the U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament.

First Deputy Foreign Minister of the USSR Georgiy Korniyenko spoke at the press conference.

Follows Georgiy Korniyenko's answers to correspondents' questions published in the newspaper PRAVDA today:

Question: What is the difference between the stands of the USSR and the USA in the question of the non-use of nuclear weapons, as these were set forth at the special session?

Answer: The Soviet Union through the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, has stated with utmost clarity that it is altogether against the use of nuclear weapons; only extraordinary circumstances, an aggression against it or its allies from another nuclear power might compel it to resort to this extreme means of self-defence. This declaration was reiterated from the U.N. General Assembly's rostrum and supplemented with a statement, logically stemming from it, that the USSR undertakes to never use nuclear weapons against those states which renunciate the production and acquisition of such weapons and do not have these weapons on their territory. The Soviet Union urged other nuclear powers to follow suit.

Meanwhile, the stand of the United States, which was reiterated in his speech at the special session by Vice-President W. Mondale, by no means rules out the use by the United States of nuclear weapons against any non-nuclear country--suffice it to declare that it is done by it for self-defence.

Thus, the difference between the stands of the USSR and the United States, as we see, is rather substantial. And it is obviously not accidental that the American press tries to bypass in silence the Soviet stand on this matter, since the American stand compares rather poorly with it.

Question: Soviet representatives speak of the mounting arms race in the West, while Western representatives assert that this is being done in response to the build up of troops and armaments by the Soviet Union, primarily in Europe. Who is right?

Answer: Right, as ever, he who rests upon facts. In the West they have been fussing much, spreading allegations that the Soviet Union in the recent years has largely built up its military might in Europe, but these allegations are proofless. For instance, a report published for the May session of the NATO Council begins with a sinister subtitle, saying that the steady build-up of the Soviet Union's military might challenges NATO. But in it there are no figures, no facts that would confirm this proofless assertion, reiterated in nearly every page of the report. And it is not accidental. Had the authors of the report had facts in their hands, they would not have concealed them. But such facts are simply non-existent, since, as different from NATO member-countries, the Soviet Union long ago stopped increasing its armed forces in Europe. And, as was recently stated by Leonid Brezhnev, we do not intend to increase our troops in that area, not by a single soldier, not by a single tank.

And here are figures on the American troops in Europe: In 1977 their strength there increased, according to American sources, by 18,000 and in 1978 it is planned to increase it by a minimum of 8,000 men. In two years the strength of the American troops in Europe will grow by 26,000 men, i.e. almost by 10 percent, as compared with 1976, when it stood at about 300,000.

These are the facts from which the objective-minded person can draw the correct conclusions: where he deals with the myth of "a Soviet military menace," and where with reality.

Besides, if the NATO member-countries really fear the build-up of the Soviet troops in Europe, why they do not accept the proposal of the socialist countries, which has been for the fourth year on the table of the negotiations in Vienna, to the effect that the states-parties to the negotiations should undertake not to increase in the period of these negotiations their troops in central Europe. Here is one more fact.

Question: Doesn't the propaganda campaign, being waged in the West over "Soviet military menace" and "penetration" of the USSR in Africa tell on the work of the special session of the General Assembly and the Soviet-American negotiations on questions of disarmament?

Answer: It undoubtedly does and, certainly, negatively to that. Such myths being circulated spoil the general atmosphere in the world, mislead some people, distract the attention from the really existing problems. This is exactly the aim of those who invent these myths. Their calculation is that under the cover of fabrications about actions of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries it would be more handy to them to do their unseemly deeds: to whip up the arms race, to add to the tax burden in their countries, and come over to the offensive against the national-liberation movements, including in African countries.

The facts, cracking down the myth of a "Soviet military menace" were cited by me before. Also mythical are the slanderous concoctions concerning "involvement" of the USSR and other socialist countries in the events, say, in Zaire, all started from the rumor, spread in the West, and not only in the West, that there are whites, either Russian or Cubans, amid the insurgents in the Shaba Province. Then, that concoction was dropped, and another one was put into play: Though neither Russians nor Cubans are there, they, it is asserted, trained beforehand these insurgents in camps in Angola. When it became difficult to spread this lie, ridiculous arguments were raised: The Russians and Cubans couldn't but know about the impending action of the insurgents, and if this is so, they should have stopped it. Since they haven't done so, this is their doing therefore.

The meaning of this logic, which is more than strange, became clear very soon: All these equilibrist exercises in words were needed only to try to somehow cover now at all mythical, but very real armed interference of Western countries into internal events in Zaire. While not a single Soviet man with a rifle in his hands is to be found in the whole of Africa, in Zaire alone there are now thousands of thugs in the uniform of armies of a number of Western countries and their flunkeys. Moreover, plans of further expansion of the armed interference of the NATO countries, with the United States at the head, into internal affairs of African countries, including plans of forming an expedition punitive corps, are being discussed in Paris these hours.

Such are facts, by which every sober-minded person can judge where is myth and where is truth concerning "penetration" in Africa. Suffice it only to add that the Peking emissaries are now in the same cart with the NATO-men in Africa. This is also rather indicative.

Question: It is known that a session of the NATO Council in Washington coincided in time with the beginning in New York of the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament. The NATO Council session discussed and adopted plans of building up the arms race in the countries of the bloc. What can you say in this connection?

Answer: A clear and graphic assessment of such a "coincidence" has been given in his recent speech in Prague by Leonid Brezhnev, describing it as a striking illustration of the fact how contradictory is the stand of the countries of NATO whose leaders, when in New York, spoke there beautiful words about disarmament, and in Washington, without pausing for breath, discussed plans of new military preparations designed for many years ahead. The incompatibility of these two lines is so much obvious that any particular commentary to this score is hardly necessary.

Question: Could you characterize the USSR's stand on the question of limitation of sales and deliveries of conventional armaments?

Answer: The Soviet Union has stated that solution of this pressing problem should also be sought for.

Suffice it to recall that U.S. arms sales in 1977, according to the Pentagon's figures, have reached a tremendous figure of 11,300 million dollars, and even more is planned for 1978--13,200 million dollars. But this problem can be resolved only in the general context of the relaxation of international tension, elimination of the existing seats of war danger and prevention of new such seats. We also believe that well-reasoned political and international-law criteria should be elaborated to make it possible to determine in which situations and with respect to which recipients the arms deliveries are lawful and permissible and in which they should be banned or sharply restricted. It is quite possible, in our opinion, to elaborate such criteria--for this, there is the Charter of the United Nations, there is the U.N.-endorsed definition of aggression, there are U.N. decisions on giving material and moral support to the peoples waging struggle for liberation from colonial-racist oppression.

Question: What can be said on how the Soviet proposals have been received at the U.N. General Assembly's special session?

Answer: The Soviet proposals have riveted the attention of all, have given rise to broad and live interest. The overwhelming majority of those who take the floor favourably appraise these proposals and point to their concrete and constructive character. Highly appraised, specifically, was the USSR's stand on the question of the non-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear countries, particularly by the non-aligned countries. Certainly, not all liked the Soviet proposals and it cannot be otherwise. Really, good proposals cannot be to the liking of those who, in principle, come out against disarmament.

Georgiy Korniyenko also answered a number of other questions by Soviet and foreign journalists.

WEST, CHINA CRITICIZED FOR HINDERING DISARMAMENT PROGRESS

LD061916Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1300 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The special disarmament session at the United Nations General Assembly has been sitting in New York for 2 weeks now. Here is what Radio Moscow's news analyst, Viktor Viktorov, writes on this score.

Representatives of many countries have already taken part in the general debate. Most of them showed readiness to solve the most pressing issues of our time in a serious, responsible and constructive way. The foreign minister of Algeria, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, said the United Nations should double its efforts to check the growing arms race. Many of the speakers assessed highly the proposals on practical ways to end the arms race advanced by Leonid Brezhnev. Soviet proposals are regarded as a good basis for the session to work out a concrete and practical program of action in the field of disarmament. An official representative of the United Nations secretary general said the Soviet Union supports the speedy termination of the arms race and seeks to make a decisive contribution to the struggle for disarmament.

The 2 weeks' debate in New York, however, also showed that there is another approach to the disarmament problem. The impression is that representatives of certain Western countries simply shudder at the very idea of disarmament. That was revealed by the speech made at the session by United States Vice President Walter Mondale, a speech in the spirit of the cold war. Others tried to by-pass the problem of disarmament and to dwell at length on arms control. But what could that give to the people? The military potential now in the possession of states is 15 times greater than what would destroy everything living on earth today. The present amount of arms could of course be increased several times over and control over the arms build up could of course be established, but is that really the way to peace and to removing the threat of a nuclear war? Nevertheless, one can understand why some of the speakers preferred not to say anything at all about disarmament.

To them the General Assembly hall was just a stop-over on their way to Washington. It was not so much to New York as to Washington that they were heading. And Washington was the place where the NATO Council approved an unprecedented program of an arms build up for a period to continue up until the end of the century. And the speech made at the United Nations General Assembly session by Foreign Minister of China Huang Hua was a direct challenge to the world community of nations. At that forum, devoted to disarmament, mark you, he came out as a strong supporter of war; he made no effort to conceal the fact that he favored a universal nuclear collision, and he said bluntly that the people should not pin their hopes on disarmament. What is more they should prepare materially and organizationally for war.

The debate at the United Nations General Assembly session has shown that the struggle for disarmament is going to be a long one. However, the whole course of history indicates that reason should win and success be attained.

WFTU DECLARATION PRESENTED TO UN SPECIAL SESSION

LD051002Y Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 5 TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Matyash reports: The powerful voice of the peace-loving forces of the planet, who demand the curbing of the arms race, is heard at the current U.N. General Assembly's special session on disarmament. A declaration, adopted on the occasion of the special session by the World Federation of Trade Unions, and distributed, amid its delegates, has reaffirmed its determination "to tirelessly fight for universal and complete disarmament, above all for nuclear disarmament."

The World Federation of Trade Unions, the declaration runs, believes that the forces of international imperialism have not given up attempts to impose a new war upon mankind in order to preserve their rule. With this aim, they launched a feverish arms race and particulary the race of nuclear arms, which is constantly perfected and which possesses an almost unlimited destructive force. The available stockpiles of nuclear weapons are already enough to destroy the planet. Nevertheless, the forces of imperialism are engaged in the development of new, particularly dangerous means of mass destruction of people, such as the neutron bomb. The World Federation of Trade Unions draws the attention of trade unions, workers and the working people of the whole world, the declaration stresses, to the need of intensification of their struggle for consolidation of the successes attained in the sphere of peaceful coexistence, for consolidation and deepening of the process of relaxation of international tension, for elimination of the seats of war, for destruction of fascism, for real economic and political independence of the developing countries. The priority objective of about 300 million workers, affiliated with the trade unions, the declaration points out, is to resolutely and energetically wage struggle against the feverish arms race, since it imperils the future of the whole of mankind.

As is noted in the document, the World Federation of Trade Unions has advanced a concrete program of action in the sphere of disarmament, which in many respects is in tune with the most important Soviet initiatives advanced at the U.N. forum namely: attainment of effective agreements on renunciation of the use or threat to use force in the relations between states, immediate prohibition of nuclear, biological and chemical weapons, the gradual reduction of troops and armaments of the states, leading to universal and complete disarmament as a realiable guarantee of preventing a nuclear war and ensuring a just and durable peace. It is the duty of all governments, stresses the declaration of the World Federation of Trade Unions, to make their utmost to see to it that the U.N. special session should create the necessary conditions for convocation and successful holding of a world conference on disarmament, proposed by the Soviet Union and backed by the international community. Such a really world-wide forum could promote attainment of concrete results in the sphere of disarmament.

WEST KEEPING VIENNA TALKS DEADLOCKED INTENTIONALLY

LD051715Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2100 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Next, a report about the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and araments in central Europe from Radio Moscow's correspondent, Andrey Sokholov:

It is hard to get rid of the impression that the Western participants in the talks are keeping them deadlocked intentionally. Delegates from the NATO countries fail to honor the understanding in principle to which they originally agreed and ignore obvious facts. It was agreed during the consultations preceding the tasks 5 years ago that the future reductions should be mutual and should not damage the security of either side. During the talks proper both the NATO countries and members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization submitted official figures on their troops' strength in central Europe. The figures showed a rough parity of forces in the area, including the numerical strength of armed forces of both sides.

In the light of all this it makes you wonder what disproportions in the troop strength allegedly in favor of the socialist countries the Western delegates have discovered, and it is also utterly puzzling why they insist that the Soviet Union should make a reduction in the number of its troops almost three times as great as that the United States is prepared to make.

That was the stand the West adopted at the beginning of the talks and does not budge from it now either. The situation was discussed after a news conference held after a regular meeting of the current 15th round of the talks. It was noted that the recent NATO proposals, widely publicized by Western propaganda, had changed nothing in the West's main concept and it boils down to securing unilateral military advantages to the detriment of the security of the socialist countries. Following this line, the West evades answering the question about concrete commitments on the reductions that might be undertaken by other NATO countries besides the United States, that take a direct part in the talks.

The West is fond of talking about a so-called restraint in military matters and the usefulness of a unilateral positive example in this respect. Yet it fails to back up such declarations with deeds, as well as to follow a positive example. However, such examples do exist. The socialist countries have proposed that troop strength and armaments of both sides in the area under discussion should be frozen during the Vienna talks. Incidentally, the socialist countries have done just that. We are not building up our armed forces in central Europe, nor do we intend to increase them by a single soldier or by a single tank, Leonid Brezhnev underlined a short while ago. But the NATO countries are building up their forces and they intend to continue doing so. This is evident from the recent NATO Council session in Washington. Now you can see for yourselves who is whipping up military preparations and who proves his desire for military relaxation by his deeds. The socialist countries want the Vienna dialog to be a success. Forces could have been reduced substantially in central Europe, at least by 170,000 troops on each side together with their weaponry and other military equipment. (?This would) have become an accomplished fact if the West had not blocked the proposals of the socialist countries in Vienna.

BULGARIAN SPEAKS AT MBFR PLENUM, COMMENTS TO PRESS

1 June Plenum Speech

LD012046Y Moscow TASS in English 2015 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

["Unrealistic Stand"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, June 1 TASS--A plenary meeting of the participants in the negotiations on mutual reduction of troops and armaments in central Europe was held today under the chairmanship of the head of the GDR delegation, Ambassador Ingo Deser in the Hofburg Palace here today. Head of the delegation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Todor Dichev spoke at the meeting. As was reported at a meeting with journalists by a representative of the Bulgarian delegation for the press, Todor Dichev in his speech emphasized: "The stand, taken by Western participants in Vienna, shows that Western countries have not changed their obviously unrealistic policy on cardinal problems. The Western countries' approach to these problems now is in actual fact the same as it was at the begirning of the negotiations.

The Western side, as before, continues to proceed from the invented conception of existence of some disproportions in the strength of the personnel of the troops in favour of the socialist states, the head of Bulgaria's delegation noted. Socialist countries cannot accept such a conception of Western countries.

The figures submitted at the negotiations, on the strength of troops of the NATO and Warsaw Treaty member-countries in the reduction area reaffirm that the strength of the troops of both sides in central Europe is approximately equal.

Western countries continue to groundlessly insist that the Soviet Union should reduce three times more of its troops than the United States is ready to do. Outstanding remains the question of concrete obligations in reduction of troops and armaments of West European direct participants and Canada in accordance with their military potentials.

West 'Plainly Unrealistic'

LD051355Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent I. Melnikov dispatch: "Realism Needed"]

[Text] Vienna, 1 June--Delegations from the 19 states participating in the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe are continuing their work. A routine plenary session was held in Vienna's Hofburg Palace today and was addressed by Todor Dichev, head of the Bulgarian delegation.

After the end of the session the head of the Bulgarian delegation said in conversation with PRAVDA's correspondent:

The 15th round of the Vienna meetings is at its initial stage. At its plenary and also unofficial meetings Western diplomats have already been heard to state that the NATO side is prepared to promote the talks' progress.

However, verbal assurances are not enough for the success of the matter. Unfortunately, the West has still not altered its plainly unrealistic position. This is how things stand on issues relating to the correlation of the armed forces confronting each other at the center of the continent and to the principles for reducing them. The West's proposals submitted this spring, T. Dichev continued, take account of the socialist countries views in some respects. However, there have been no changes on all fundamental questions, and the imprint of the old Western scheme is plainly visible on these proposals.

MOSCOW EEC-CEMA TALKS DISCUSSED BY DELEGATE

LD011313Y Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 1 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, June 1, TASS--The talks between EEC and CMEA delegations, held in Moscow, mark the beginning of an irreversible process of normalisation of the relations between those two international economic organizations, Wilhelm Haferkamp, the vice chairman of the Commission of the European Communities, said at a press conference here. He headed the EEC delegation, which had talks with the leadership of the CMEA Secretariat in Moscow on May 29th and 30th. At the talks we aimed at establishing working relations between the EEC and CMEA, he said. In Moscow, a beginning was made in such relations. Both delegations held an instructive exchange of opinion, which in time will facilitate not only normalisation but also deepening of relations.

The task of the EEC and CMEA now is to concretise the Moscow achievements, he said. Both sides were able to get to know each other better at the talks, to learn more about each other, to understand each other. It is highly important that the EEC and CMEA resolved to act in conformity with the spirit of the final act of the European conference with the spirit of the final act of the European conference in Helsinki, which accords with the nature of current relations in Europe.

CEMA COMPUTER SCIENTISTS STUDY LIVESTOCK APPLICATIONS

LD051455Y Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 31 May 78 p 1 LD

[Text] LATINFORM--A conference of CEMA country specialists on questions of the use of computers in livestock raising began work on 30 May in Jurmala. Scientists from Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are taking part.

The conference was opened by L.K. Ernst, an academician of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences [Vaskhnil].

V.A. Chemm, secretary of the Latvian CP Central Committee, greeted the conference participants on behalf of the Latvian CP Central Committee and the government of the republic.

In recent years computer technology has been playing an increasingly more tangible role in the development of the socialist countries' livestock raising, particularly in the sector of dairy livestock raising. The "Seleks" system which allows the most effective use of all existing resources is being successfully developed and introduced. At the present conference attention will be paid to the application of computer technology in veterinary science--a problem in which, according to the plan of the CEMA member countries, the Soviet Union is carrying out the main research.

The Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Livestock Raising and Veterinary Science has attained definite successes in working out methods of using computers in veterinary science and has set the lead in the further resolution of this problem. Moreover, the republic's scientists have achieved known successes in the elaboration and application of the "Seleks" system in dairy livestock raising. A bank of statistics on pedigree stock and livestock productivity has been created. Computers have been entrusted with the resolution of a number of problems of pedigree work, yield forecasting and many other labor intensive questions. All this predetermined the choice of the place to hold the conference, which will last 4 days.

GENERAL

MASLENNIKOV ON DISARMAMENT SESSION, NATO SUMMIT, AFRICA

LD0611O1Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[Arkadiy Maslennikov review: "The International Week"]

[Text] The accelerating march of history fills every segment of time, even if relatively small, with political events. Last week was no exception to this rule.

The main international event of these days was undoubtedly the official visit to Czechoslovakia by a Soviet party and government delegation, headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, which lasted 30 May through 2 June.

A national exhibition "Bulgaria Liberated, Bulgaria Renewed" opened in Moscow, brilliant evidence of the fraternal country's all-round progress.

The 14th Congress of the Restorative Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) was held in Nicosia. The 18th Finnish Communist Party Congress took place in Helsinki.

Debates are continuing at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament in New York, where representatives of 149 states are engaged in seeking a coordinated approach to this important problem.

At the same time a NATO Council session was held in Washington whose participants, against the people's interests, adopted an extensive program for the continuing arms race.

Manifestation of Fraternal Friendship

The press, radio and television throughout the world are continuing animated comments on the results of the recently completed official friendly visit to Czechoslovakia by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Commentaries note that the leaders and people of the fraternal socialist country received the Soviet guests with exceptional warmth and cordiality. The meetings and talks which the Soviet delegation had with party and state figures and representatives of the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia of the CSSR became a shining manifestation of the solidarity of the CPSU and the CPCZ and the indestructible fraternal friendship between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia today is a country with a mighty economy developing according to plan, with advanced science and culture, a high standard of living and broad opportunities for the all-round development of the individual and for active participation by millions of citizens in the administration of state and public affairs. Czechoslovakia participates actively in the development of multilateral cooperation within the CEMA framework and makes a major contribution to strengthening the economic potential of the socialist community countries and to the implementation of a common coordinated policy by the fraternal states in the international arena.

During the visit the delegations of the two countries had talks on a broad range of questions of bilateral relations, the development and deepening of cooperation between socialist community countries in various spheres, the situation in the world communist and workers movement and the further coordination of the two states' foreign policy activity.

The talks, which passed in an atmosphere of cordiality, mutual understanding and fraternal friendship, provided an opportunity to exchange information on the development of the socialist society in the two countries, on the experience of the party building and educational and ideological work of the CPSU and the CPCZ, on the development of the economy and the elaboration of more effective economic methods, and on social policy.

In the joint statement on the further development of fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between the CPSU and the CPCZ, the USSR and the CSSR, which was signed in Prague, the leaders of the two states noted with deep satisfaction that Soviet-Czechoslovak relations have become an important organic part of the life of the two countries and are developing dynamically and fruitfully in accordance with the 1970 Treaty on Friendship Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the CSSR.

"Life," the statement says, "has confirmed the lasting nature of the Soviet-Czechoslovak alliance, which reliably serves the cause of the defense of the two countries' national interests, the consolidation of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community and the strengthening of European and world peace."

The motive force of the all-round development of cooperation and friendship between the USSR and the CSSR and the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples is the Marxist-Leninist parties of the two countries. The sides confirm that they will continue to tirelessly strengthen the ties of fraternal friendship and cohesion between the CPSU and the CPCZ.

The delegations examined the cardinal questions of economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and the CSSR.

"The main point at the present stage," the joint document says, "is the transition to the development of economic ties on a long-term basis and the determination of the leading directions of production cooperation for many years to come."

The countries of the socialist community are the main force in the struggle for peace, security and the relaxation of international tension. The fact that the peoples of Europe are now living in peace for the fourth decade, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said in Prague, is largely, and even decisively, the result of the fact that half of Europe now lives in conditions of socialism.

Following a principled policy, the Soviet and Czechoslovak party and government delegations again confirmed the determination of the USSR and the CSSR to rebuff the attempts of imperialism and reaction to complicate the world situation, and to firmly implement a course of strengthening and deepening the relaxation of international tension.

Commenting on the visit, the press of fraternal countries notes that it was an important contribution to deepening the friendship, solidarity and cooperation of socialist states and a shining manifestation of the USSR's consistent policy aimed at consolidating the positions of socialism and insuring world peace and security.

The positive results of the visit are also acknowledged by many bourgeois press organs. This visit, Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES writes, must be regarded as a major political event whose significance and importance reaches beyond the bounds of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations alone.

The Approaches

In New York, the UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament is continuing its work. During the debates, which are taking place both at the session itself and outside it, two fundamentally different approaches to this most cardinal problem are appearing more and more clearly.

The Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries have put forward proposals and initiatives which have been comprehensively weighed and are aimed at constructive work and at achieving practical results. This was reflected in the Soviet delegation's extensive program of practical measures aimed at curbing the arms race and advancing to disarmament.

This program--which provides for the ending of the production of all types of nuclear weapons, the ending of the production and the banning of all other types of weapons of mass destruction, abandonment of the creation of new types of conventional arms with greater destructive force and of the boosting of the military potentials of the permanent members of the Security Council and of countries tied to them by military agreements, as well as other constructive proposals by the USSR--has evoked a wide response among session participants.

The delegates of many countries note in their speeches that the Soviet Union's proposals provide a good basis for the elaboration by the special session of a concrete and realistic disarmament action program.

A completely different attitude toward the work of the international disarmament forum was displayed by the ruling circles of leading Western States. After paying lipservice to detente and disarmament in New York, representatives of the NATO countries set off for Washington, where a session of that bloc's council, at the level of heads of state and government, was held 30-31 May.

Here, at this session, the talk was about something quite different. To the accompaniment of bellicose speeches, whose tone was set by U.S. President J. Carter's speeches, the session participants approved a long-term program for the modernization and intensification of NATO's military might. The program provides for the improvement of the tactical nuclear weapons in the bloc's arsenal, a buildup of air forces, the joint production of new missiles, the development of electronic warfare facilities, an increase in reserve strength, extension of the network of military bases and so forth.

The West European and American press notes that the approval of this program became possible mainly as a result of pressure from Washington, whose representatives are increasingly openly led by their country's militarist circles. Indicating that the sharp anti-Soviet attacks by representatives of the U.S. Government on the eve of the Washington NATO session were dictated to a considerable degree by domestic political consideration, the New York TIMES writes: "It would be better if, instead of such tactical statements, the President sometimes made a sober definition of the foreign policy course which we must follow."

Washington's policy of exacerbating confrontation with the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, which creates a serious threat to detente, did not meet with enthusiasm among certain participants in the session. "Carter and Schmidt assess the policy of detente differently," West Germany's STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG reported. It is also known that on the eve of the NATO Council session, Canadian Prime Minister P. Trudeau publicly rejected attempts to fan the myth of the "Soviet threat" and thereby to exacerbate the international atmosphere. At one session, Turkish Prime Minister B. Ecevit also supported strengthening detente. Substantial reservations were made in Washington on certain aspects of NATO military policy, including in Africa, by Britain, the Netherlands, Norway and Denmark.

Taking account of the fact that overt militarism and the policy of fueling international tension cannot count on the peoples' support--and this has clearly been shown by recent public opinion polls in the United States--NATO's bosses have tried to maintain that they are also "for detente" and that the strengthening of this military bloc's might supposedly not only does not contradict but is even an "essential component" of the continuation of the arms control negotiations.

The profound spuriousness and hypocrisy of these statements have been exposed by the world public. "The aims of the Atlantic summit conference," France's L'HUMANITE wrote, "are diametrically opposed to the General Assembly's special session on disarmament, being held in New York." "The NATO summit meeting is setting course for a new arms race..." states the West German communists' newspaper UNSERE ZEIT. "The sharks of the arms race are in NATO."

Sinister Plans

Setting themselves up against the world community, which is seeking ways to end the arms race, NATO's leading circles have taken one more step toward complicating the world situation. The press reports that plans to extend NATO interference in Africa's affairs were discussed in detail at the Washington session.

The essence of these plans was partly revealed during the session's work by the U.S. State Department's official representative. He declared that it is a question of creating a so-called NATO "expeditionary corps" to conduct punitive operations against the national liberation movements on the African Continent. A whole series of conferences under the bloc's aegis is planned to finalize the plans. As U.S. Secretary of State Vance reported at a press conference in Washington, a preliminary meeting of NATO countries has been fixed for 5 June in Paris to discuss the "situation in Africa." Another session will take place in Brussels 14 and 15 June, whose chief task will be to give further support to Mobutu, the ruler of Zaire.

The inspirers of these plans do not conceal the fact that their aim is to create a permanent military force which would fulfill the same functions as the Belgian, French and Moroccan paratroops during last year's and the present interventions in Zaire, that is, to suppress the liberation movements in Africa and safeguard the interests of the international monopolies and their henchmen.

NATO's new plans for Africa confirm the growing trend among Western powers to pursue a policy of collective colonialism under U.S. leadership. It is not by chance that Washington's official representatives frankly declare that "the United States does not exclude the possibility that it will play a leading role" in assembling an "African intervention force." [paragraph continues]

It is beyond doubt that politicians and generals from the United States and other NATO countries will direct the affairs of this force. And as for African soldiers, they will serve as cannon fodder.

The current attempts by imperialism and reaction to halt the growth of popular movements for freedom and progress are not restricted merely to elaborating interventionist plans for Africa. These same ends are also served by the feverish arming of reactionary regimes in the Near and Middle East and by the activation of military blocs in different parts of the world.

This week, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia visited Paris with a long list of orders for various types of modern weapons. The shah of Iran, who openly declares that his aim is to "protect the West's interests" in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, is also continuing a campaign to purchase more and more new arms consignments in NATO countries.

Thus a kind of "holy alliance" is taking shape for the struggle against the forces of progress and national liberation in various regions of the world.

The Peking leaders are also associating themselves increasingly openly with this alliance. Recalling that Hua Kuo-feng sent Mobutu a telegram expressing "solidarity" during the events in Shaba, the radio of the South African racists pointed out approvingly that "recently China has been supporting almost unconditionally any major Western action in Africa, becoming, as it were, the West's unofficial ally."

Peking's overt transfer to the camp of the enemies of peace, progress and socialism and its fierce hatred of the true fighters for the people's freedom are also graphically demonstrated by the inflammatory speech of the Chinese representative at the UN session, by the malicious slander campaign launched by Peking propaganda services against revolutionary Cuba and by other actions by this country's leaders in the international arena.

All this is undoubtedly complicating today's international situation. However, the attempts of imperialism and reaction to frustrate detente, to revive the cold war and to stifle the national liberation movement are ultimately doomed to failure. The movement of the people along the path toward peace, freedom and social progress is irresistible.

IAEA VIENNA SESSION TO DISCUSS EXPANSION OF ACTIVITIES

LD062053Y Moscow TASS in English 1848 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Vienna, June 6, TASS--A regular session of the Council of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) opened here today.

The session will consider such important questions as the draft programme of IAEA's activities in 1979-1984, a report on the agency's control over the atomic industries of states which do not possess nuclear weapons, effected in 1977, implementation of the agreement on IAEA's control in the non-nuclear states of the European Atomic Energy Community (EUROATOM) and several other problems.

The IAEA draft programme for the coming years provides, specifically, for a further expansion of the agency's activities aimed at developing international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy in such spheres as atomic power generation and its nuclear fuel cycle, radiation safety and protection of the environment, controlled thermonuclear synthesis, use of radioactive isotopes and radiations in industry, agriculture, medicine, etc.

Special place in the programme is devoted to the tasks of further strengthening IAEA's control, stipulated in the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the organization's charter. The main task for the foreseeable future is to strive to raise substantially the quality of such control.

WFTU STATEMENTS EXPRESS SOLIDARITY WITH WORKING PEOPLE

Egypt Condemned

LD062006Y Moscow TASS in English 1654 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 6, TASS--In a statement distributed here the World Federation of Trade Unions has expressed anxiety over the Egyptian authorities' anti-democratic steps aimed at restricting legal activities of the professional organizations of the working class of Egypt.

Denouncing these anti-democratic steps, the World Federation of Trade Unions urges all trade union organizations of the world to demonstrate their solidarity with the Egyptian working class waging struggle for democratic and trade union liberties.

Soweto Anniversary

LD062010Y Moscow TASS in English 1917 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Prague, June 6, TASS--The World Federation of Trade Unions has published a statement in connection with the second anniversary of the tragic events in Soweto. On June 16, 1976, the racialist police of the Republic of South Africa staged a brutal massacre of a peaceful demonstration of students and school-children.

Although international public opinion had strongly condemned this crime, the statement says, the Government of the Republic of South Africa continues to pursue a policy of apartheid, oppression, murders, police repressions, inhuman exploitation and racial discrimination vis-a-vis the black and coloured population of that country. The South African regime would have ended its existence long ago had it not been for the support of certain Western powers in the economic, political and military spheres. Thanks to this support, which ensures huge profits to the monopolies that are constantly robbing the natural wealth of the country and ruthlessly exploiting the oppressed masses of the black, coloured, and Indian population, the regime has increased by 21 percent its military budget for 1977-1978. This strengthening of the military potential of the Republic of South Africa is proceeding against the background of growing repressions, is fraught with serious consequences for the cause of peace and security throughout the world.

The WFTU again urges the working people and their trade union organizations, as well as all the peace-loving forces to exert pressure on the governments and states, which, despite the growing protests of international public opinion, are violating the resolutions of the United Nations and continuing to cooperate with the racialists of the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. It is necessary that these governments and states should discontinue all political, diplomatic and military relations with the criminal regimes and render assistance to the oppressed peoples and their liberation movements in the Republic of South Africa, Rhodesia and Namibia.

The WFTU resolutely declares its solidarity with the working masses and peoples of the Republic of South Africa, who are fighting for their sovereign right of self-determination, political and economic independence.

UNITED STATES

CARTER DENIES POST ACCOUNT ON 'FREEZING' OF SALT TALKS

LD061410Y Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

["Report in the Washington POST and the Refutation by the U.S. Administration--TASS Headline]

[Text] Washington, June 6, TASS--Several days ago the Washington POST published an article in which it reported with reference to official circles the decision of the U.S. administration to "freeze" talks with the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic offensive arms.

The article contended that well-informed government official had said that the United States had decided to freeze for the time being the SALT talks, excluding thereby a possibility of reaching agreement with the Soviet Union this summer. As reported by informed circles, the paper wrote, the new tactics of the U.S. Government concerning the SALT talks boil down to rejecting any new Soviet proposals. Referring to people close to President Carter and officials of important government organs, the Washington POST stressed that this decision was adopted after an analysis of the domestic and foreign political situation made by the Carter administration.

As it has been reported, President Carter officially refuted the report in the Washington POST stressing that the question of "freezing" the SALT talks was never discussed even unofficially by the three persons in the administration responsible for the SALT talks: Paul Warnke, Cyrus Vance and the President himself.

Following the President, a statement on this subject was made by Paul Warnke, chief U.S. negotiator at the SALT talks, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Speaking on June 5 he said that American press reports about the U.S. administration's decision to "freeze" the SALT talks in Geneva were not true. On the contrary, Warnke said, he had instructions from President Carter to vigorously press for the conclusion of these talks and not to mark time.

SENATE COMMITTEE SEES NEUTRON ARMS AS SALT BLACKMAIL

LD061547Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 P 5 LD

[Vladimir Bolshakov article: "In Defiance of the People's Will"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate Armed Services Committee has adopted a decision allowing funds to be earmarked for equipping the Lance missile with a neutron warhead. The appropriations requested by the Pentagon for the "neutron modernization" of these missiles will be earmarked irrespective of whether or not President Carter approves production of the neutron bomb.

Commenting on the Senate committee's decision, the Washington POST notes that it reflects the desire of the "hawks" on Capitol Hill to "give the President additional levers" to "force the Soviet Union to make concessions" during the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

As is well known, the Soviet Union has submitted a proposal that the USSR and the United States mutually renounce production of the neutron bomb and, at the current UN General Assembly session on disarmament, has recommended that a draft international convention banning the production, stockpiling, deployment and use of neutron weapons be submitted for the consideration of the Disarmament Committee. This proposal has been approved by the world public.

The Soviet Union has also noted repeatedly that the attempts to link the question of U.S. production of neutron weapons with the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks are totally unfounded. It is not surprising that the U.S. Senate committee's decisions on reequipping the Lance missiles for neutron warheads is regarded by many commentators, including American commentators, as an attempt to backmail the USSR and to wreck the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.

The gentlemen senators and Pentagon generals who are advocating the production and deployment of the barbaric weapon ought to heed the voice of their own people. The data of the latest public opinion poll conducted by the Harris service testify extremely eloquently to their attitude toward the neutron bomb. According to this data, 47.35 percent of those questioned oppose production of this bomb, compared with 44.38 percent last year. And 74.12 percent, as against 66.15 percent last year, believe that use of the neutron bomb would lead to the further enhancement of the might of nuclear weapons and to total destruction. Almost 50 percent of Americans declare that "from the moral viewpoint, the United States has no right to produce any radiation weapon which adds to the arsenal the United States already possesses."

As we can see, go-getters of the military-industrial complex are completely unjustified in using the "people's opinion" as a cover in order to whip up the arms race.

TASS CITES U.S. PAPER ON CRUCIAL DISARMAMENT EFFORTS

LD061532Y Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Washington, June 6, TASS--The newspaper CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has called for the speediest conclusion of a Soviet-American agreement on the limitation of strategic arms.

Naming the difficulties that have arisen on this road, the paper states that it is very important to prevent the talks from losing momentum because not a single other factor can influence more the stability of the world situation than the success or failure of attempts to limit the arms race. Every month of postponement means that work is continuing to create new types of weapons, that the danger grows of other countries acquiring nuclear weapons.

The CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR calls on the United States Government to press without delay for the conclusion and signing of a new SALT agreement, noting that judging by recent public opinion polls never before have so many Americans supported this idea (75 percent).

It took many years of persistent effort to overcome the hostility and tension of the cold war period and turn towards more normal and civilised relations with the Soviet Union though still based on rivalry. Progress in that direction can be achieved only by metres and centimetres. But is easy to slide many miles back if we permit ourselves excessivly cutting remarks or exaggerated demands. For this reason President Carter should thoroughly weigh his words and make an effort to avoid the danger of Soviet-American relations returning to the hostility of the cold war times, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR stresses.

U.S. ANTI-SOVIET PSYCHOSIS DIRECTED AT HELSINKI ACCORDS

LD061537Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article: "Go Easy, Gentlemen: Notes of a Political Observer"]

[Text] An unseemly picture is presented by articles in the American bourgeois press. [paragraph continues]

Attempts by the opponents of detente to poison, at any cost, relations between the USSR and the United States are assuming an increasingly savage nature. A "contribution" to this improper cause was again made by the New York TIMES, which recently published an editorial characteristic of the worst times of the "cold war."

"In the circles of supporters of a tough policy," the newspaper reports, "they are starting to discuss this proposal: The United States' withdrawal from the 1975 Helsinki agreement." Those accords are now being declared a..."blunder" by Washington. In what way did the Helsinki accords displease the New York TIMES? Because, it turns out, the "agreement concluded by 35 countries...signified an important success for the Kremlin's diplomacy."

The Soviet Union actually played the decisive part in the preparation and successful completion of the Helsinki forum; as is widely known. Something else is also known: At the conference of 35 states there were no victors and vanquished, winners and losers. The final act was the result of a thoroughly weighed balance of the interests of all the participating states. If it had been otherwise, the United States would not have signed that document.

U.S. President G. Ford said at the Helsinki conference: "My presence here symbolizes my country's vital interest in Europe's future. Our future is linked with yours. Our economic prosperity, like our security, is linked with yours to an increasing degree. Geographical distance is overcome thanks to our common heritage and the commonality of our destiny. That is why the United States intends to participate in every way in Europe's affairs and in implementing the results of this conference."

After this statement, President Ford added: "Maintaining peace is not a mere scrap of paper." But now the New York TIMES disagrees on that point. "What was done with a stroke of Ford's pen," it states pertly, "can be completely erased with a stroke of Carter's pen."

We dare to observe: The gentlemen from the American newspaper are making a profound mistake. The Helsinki accords are collective conclusions drawn from the experience of history. To change the course of history is not in the power of the zealous authors of the New York TIMES, nor of those who are behind them.

The question arises: Why the hysterics in the New York TIMES editorial office? Obviously, there are other reasons for this hysteria. In spite of all the tricks of the enemies of international cooperation, the process of the relaxation of tension is continuing, doing its good work. Data from recent public opinion polls in the United States testify that the number of Americans who support the talks between the United States and the Soviet Union on the limitation of strategic offensive arms is increasing. This is occurring at a time when the anti-Soviet devil's sabbath in the American press has reached an exceptionally high temperature.

Malicious "cold war" forces are trying to impose on the United States a foreign policy course aimed at exacerbating the international atmosphere. They are exerting pressure on members of Congress, demanding that the congressmen concede that the United States' signature on the Helsinki accords "be considered inoperative." They delcare furiously: "This story will cause a scare in Moscow." That is the extent of the absurdity to which anti-Soviet psychosis can lead!

However, these revisionists are exerting themselves for nothing. Moscow will not be frightened, and the accords reached in Helsinki will exist for a long time. Happily, the same cannot be said for the soapbubbles of anti-Soviet propaganda.

PRAVDA CRITICIZES DELIVERY OF 'DEFENSIVE WEAPONS' TO SOMALIA

LD061419Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[TASS report: "United States Arming Somalia"]

[Text] The U.S. Government has decided to send a military mission to Somalia, which is the first step in the delivery of a major new consignment of American weapons worth $15 million. According to reports from foreign agencies, other NATO countries, as well as the PRC, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, are continuing to send weapons to Somalia.

The Washington POST justifies these deliveries by claiming that the weapons are exclusively "defensive" and that the Somali leadership does not intend to use them against any other country. At the same time, as is known, nobody is threatening Somalia, and the so-called "defensive weapons" supplied to that country by the West in the past have already been used in the aggressive war against Ethiopia.

CIA CLAIM OF SOVIET, CUBAN INVOLVEMENT IN ZAIRE REFUTED

LD070936Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

["International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] Admiral Turner, head of the American secret service, the CIA, addressing a U.S. congressional committee, has again asserted that the U.S. authorities have proof of Cuban involvement in the events in Zaire's Shaba Province. American bourgeois agencies report that Turner addressed the committee for a total of 2 hours. However, not one of the reports provides any proof of this assertion. It is known that the Cuban Government has resolutely and categorically refuted the fabrications of the Washington administration. The lie about Soviet and Cuban interference in the internal affairs of Zaire is a thoroughly transparent one. No interference took place, nor could it. In Shaba Province, as is clearly known not only to the CIA bosses but also to other representatives of the Washington administration, there has never been a single Soviet or Cuban soldier. Nevertheless they continue their slanderous campaign, the aim of which is clear--to conceal the real interference in the internal affairs of Zaire by the United States.

MONDALE'S CONCERN FOR PERSIAN GULF BELIED BY ADMIRAL'S COMMENTS

LD061459Y Moscow ZA RUBEZHOM in Russian No 23 signed to press 1 Jun 78 p 7 LD

[G. Afanasyev article: "What the Vice President Thinks, the Vice Admiral Says"]

[Text] U.S. Vice President Walter Mondale recently assembled journalists in Washington and expressed his views on U.S. foreign policy. "Guided by ideas of humanism, deriving strength from our faith in the ideals of freedom and remembering the age-old appeal to help one's neighbor, we will not abandon our friends and allies in the face of the growing Soviet threat," he began emotionally. He added: "Concern for the vital interests of the peoples of the Indian Ocean basin, and the Persian Gulf in particular, is just as sacred to us as is our concern for the interests of the free peoples of other regions." This statement was applauded by the newsmen, who apparently liked the emotional words about the U.S. administration's "selfless devotion" to the highest ideals of justice.

But Vice Admiral (Kraui), vice chief of naval operations of the U.S. Navy, revealed with martinet-like candor what lies behind this feigned pathos. [paragraph continues]

Speaking at Newport, Rhode Island, almost simultaneously with Mondale, (Kraui) frankly stated: "Any (!) cessation of oil imports from the countries of the Persian Gulf would have an exceptionally pernicious effect on the U.S. economy." This is why, the vice admiral demanded, "the United States must be ready to safeguard its interests here." "Incidentally, our NATO allies are even more dependent on Persian Gulf oil than the United States," (Kraui) noted, not without a touch of blackmail. Since this is so, to "preserve access to energy resources" it is necessary to "create an impressive U.S. naval presence in the western part of the Indian Ocean to counteract future (?) Soviet aggression in this very rich region of the world."

We will not waste time refuting the nauseating propaganda fabrication about the notorious "Soviet threat," but we will permit ourselves to ask this question: By what is the United States guided? By sacred concern for the vital interests of the people of the Persian Gulf, of which Mondale speaks with such hypocritical pathos, or by the desire to secure its access to the oil?

Not that is difficult to find the answer, remembering that the vice president was addressing journalists, that is, for purposes of propaganda, while the vice admiral was addressing his colleagues at a naval college. By all accounts, what the vice president thinks, the vice admiral says.

CONYERS CRITICIZES U.S. ROLE IN WEAPONS SALES, AFRICA

LD062116Y Moscow TASS in English 2011 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 6, TASS--Member of the House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress John Conyers (Democrat, Michigan) sharply criticised the U.S. administration's policy in the African Continent and in the sphere of armaments.

During the election campaign, President Carter promised many times a drastic cut in U.S. military spendings, the congressman said at a press conference in Detroit. But to this day his words are far apart from deeds: During the present administration, the spending for development of new systems of armaments also increased by 12 billion dollars to reach the sum of 128 billion dollars. If the present rates of growth of allocations for armaments continue, the Pentagon's budget will reach the astronomic figure of 200 billion dollars in the next three or four years, John Conyers said.

In the congressman's opinion, the neutron bomb is the most horrible weapon among new sytems of armaments developed by the United States.

The U.S. congressman made a call to the Carter administration to give a positive answer to the proposals made at the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament, to exert the efforts for containing the insane nuclear arms race and to continue the talks with the USSR on strategic offensive arms limitation.

John Conyers condemned the United States' interference in the affairs of African countries, stressing that the United States failed so far to learn the lessons of Vietnam. He said that campaign of hysteria directed against the Soviet Union and Cuba is being intensified on purpose by militarists in the USA and the Pentagon who failed to supply to the Congress any "proofs" of involvement of Soviet and Cuban armed forces in the events in Zaire.

KOROLEV EXAMINES PRC SUPPORT OF AFRICAN, CHILEAN REGIMES

LD070748Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2100 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] In "Dispatches and Opinions," here's a comment from Vladimir Korolev of Radio Moscow.

As you'll have heard in the news, the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, is now in Zaire. Shortly before this trip he discussed African problems with the United States secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, in New York. According to the ASSOCIATED PRESS, the meeting between Huang Hua and Cyrus Vance, as well as the Chinese foreign minister's current visit to Kinshasa, indicate that China has joined forces with the United States in supporting the efforts in Zaire to fight the rebels, and on arriving in Zaire Huang Hua said his talks with the country's leaders would deal with Chinese military aid to Kinshasa.

These and other facts indicate that Peking is openly supporting the NATO neocolonialist forces' interference in Zaire's internal affairs. The position adopted by the Chinese leaders on the events in that country is fresh evidence that Peking collaborates with imperialism and supports its policy in Africa. Last April, when the situation in Zaire was similar to what it is now, Peking, together with the imperialist forces and racist regimes, took an active part in suppressing the rebellion. At that time China supplied Zaire with all kinds of military hardware including tanks and heavy artillery. The Zaire opposition movement--the Congo National Liberation Front--has denounced Peking's collaboration in suppressing Zaire's rebellion. Its statement on this subject pointed out that Peking had acted together with the NATO countries and the South African racists. However, the Chinese leaders arrogantly continue to hold forth about their alledged fraternal solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom and democracy. However, Peking's actions give the lie to its bombastic statements.

Events in another African country, Angola, must also be fresh in the memories of many people. At the height of the conflict it became known that Peking was supporting in every way, including sending material supplies, a splitting group called FNLA led by Holden Roberto, an agent of the American CIA. Armed units of the FNLA were formed in Zaire and China sent its military instructors and weapons there. Together with the units of another splinter group, UNITA, they unleashed a fratricidal war in Angola. Bandits trained and armed by Peking continued to commit their atrocities against the Angolan people to this very day.

A report carried by the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH indicates that Peking, together with the South African racist regime, continues to train and arm UNITA splitters at bases in the north of Namibia.

It is significant that mercenaries recruited among the supporters of Pinochet, the head of the fascist junta in Chile, are also there, together with Chinese and South African instructors. And Pinochet's ties with the Chinese leaders are well known. The men in Santiago are pleased with what they describe as warm and cordial relations with Peking. I should think so. The Peking leaders shut their eyes to the mass reprisals of the Pinochet regime. China has failed to take any part in any international actions to protest against the crimes of the Chilean fascist junta. Peking provides Pinochet with easy term loans, and the junta is using the money to purchase weapons which are turned against the Chilean patriots.

The Chilean fascists are touched by Peking's concern for them. The Chilean junta's ambassador said in Peking a short while ago that Chile's relations with China were promising and that Peking showed its friendship and understanding of Chile's reality.

That Peking should maintain friendship with Pinochet and similar reactionaries follows logically from the treacherous policy pursued by the Chinese leaders on the world scene.

PRC'S TIES TO REACTION WILL LEAD TO 'DESPICABLE FAILURES'

OW060234Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Glebov commentary: "Peking Is a Tool of Imperialist Policy"]

[Text] Reports from China indicate that the Peking leadership has deliberately launched a propaganda campaign to instigate hostility against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] and the Vietnamese people. Facts prove that this campaign was premeditated and that the unlawful provocations by bourgeois representatives among Chinese residents in Vietnam were directly related to Cambodian acts of aggression against Vietnam. Press reports state that Peking supported these provocations.

Since military conflicts began along the Vietnam-Cambodia border, Chinese residents in Vietnam who have been undergoing socialist reform have spread rumors claiming the imminence of a large-scale war between China and Vietnam because of Peking's support for Cambodia. They have also urged Chinese nationals to leave Vietnam as soon as possible. Other rumors like this have been widespread. In beginning a slander campaign against Vietnam, the Peking propaganda machine promptly organized interviews with "witnesses" and "victimized" Chinese refugees from Vietnam and accused the Vietnamese authorities of committing "savage crimes" against the Overseas Chinese. It even concocted documentaries on the "sufferings" of Chinese residents in Vietnam. Isn't all this a premeditated scheme?

It is apparent that China is pursuing a particular goal in attempting to advance its anti-Vietnam campaign. In order to unleash this propaganda campaign, Peking has concealed many important events. For instance, it has not published any reports on the meetings and mass rallies held in various Vietnamese locations in which Chinese inhabitants categorically refuted the Peking propaganda machine and Chinese officials' false statements about their situation in Vietnam and supported the SRV Foreign Ministry spokesman's 27 May statement. In a recent mass meeting in Ho Chi Minh City, several hundred Chinese residents refuted Peking's propaganda about the persecutions against them. Chinese workers emphatically pointed out that they enjoy all the rights that people of all other nationalities have and that they live in a friendly working people's community.

Why has the Chinese leadership launched an anti-Vietnam campaign and whom does this frenzied campaign serve? The collusion between the United States and Peking can properly answer this question. Please note the following facts: Zbigniew Brzezinski, the U.S. President's national security adviser, stressed at the farewell banquet he hosted prior to his departure from China that the United States and China hold basically similar views on very important international questions. Hua Kuo-feng shares this viewpoint. In a statement to UPI correspondents, Teng Hsiao-ping said that he agreed with the recent assessment of the U.S. ambassador to Japan, who said that China is a NATO member country in the East.

Of course, these facts are interrelated and have a direct bearing on Peking's recent anti-Vietnam campaign. Since the U.S. troops of aggression and their puppets were expelled from Vietnam by the heroic Vietnamese people with the support of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the U.S. imperialist clique has not concealed its fury and concern and has tirelessly attempted to prevent the Vietnamese people from taking the socialist road--a road which, in Washington's view, will play an influential role in undermining the imperialist domination of other Southeast Asian countries.

Because of its despicable defeat in Indochina, U.S. imperialism wants to consolidate its position in Southeast Asia and incite regional conflicts in order to avoid further difficulties in Asia. This desire was reflected in the so-called Pacific Doctrine formulated on Guam. The present U.S. administration supports the Guam or Pacific Doctrine announced by President Ford. In this regard, the Peking leadership's frenzied anti-Soviet drive attracted U.S. imperialism which, because of its anti-Soviet, antisocialist policies, began efforts to tame and control the Peking leadership. Following their shameless defeat in the aggression against Vietnam, the U.S. imperialists thus began to test the Chinese leaders.

During the uprising of 75 million Bengalees, Peking and Washington supported those who wanted to destroy the people's uprising. Later, China joined South African racists, supported by the U.S. imperialists, in a vain attempt to shatter the People's Republic of Angola. Now the Peking leadership has been described as a "NATO flank" in the East and has been instigated to oppose the SRV in the interests of U.S. imperialism, which has spared no effort in obstructing the Vietnamese people's endeavor to build their socialist life.

Imagine the despicable role the PRC is playing as a result of its anti-Soviet policy! Please give some thought to the fact that the Chinese leaders have involved China in imperialist adventures and have forgotten the lessons they and their imperialist partners were taught in their common, shameless failures. They will certainly face despicable failures in the future.

SPEECHES, COMMENT ON BREZHNEV'S CZECHOSLOVAK VISIT

Husak at Reception 2 Jun

LD022132Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee; CSSR president and the Czechoslovak Government today held a reception in honor of the Soviet party and government delegation. Present at the reception were members of the delegation and other Soviet officials. Members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, secretaries and members of the CPCZ Central Committee, Secretariat members of the Czechoslovak Government, leaders of party and national front organizations, deputies of the CSSR Federal Assembly, prominent public figures, scientists, and cultural workers also attended. A speech was given by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR. He said: [announcer read]

Dear Comrade Brezhnev, honorable Soviet friends, comrades,

We are sincerely glad that we have once again had the opportunity to meet in our country our closest friends, the leaders of the fraternal CPSU and the USSR, the first socialist state in the world, whose people are successfully following, under the leadership of its Leninist party, the path of the building of communism.

Just as in the past, the visit ending today has become a powerful convincing manifestation of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. You were welcomed everywhere, dear Soviet friends, by a cordial reception, which is an expression of sincere, profound feelings in our working people for the fraternal people of the Soviet Union. We are convinced that your visit to the CSSR, by its entire atmosphere, and above all, by its results, will give a new powerful impetus to the further deepening of mutual relations and expanding cooperation in all fields of life in our country, to the further strengthening of the inviolable alliance of the Czechoslovak and Soviet peoples.

This year, we celebrated the 33d anniversary of the rise of the national liberation struggle of our people and the liberation of Czechoslovakia by the glorious Soviet Army, and the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Czechoslovak people over reaction. In marking these historical events, we stressed once again, that the successful socialist development of our society would be unthinkable without the cooperation and aid which the Soviet Union has always given us and which is a reliable guarantee of the free peaceful life of our people, a pledge of the successful construction of socialism in our country. This is a conclusion that has been confirmed many times and tested by the experience of our people in the course of its long struggle for national freedom and independence, for building a society of social justice.

Dear comrades, our talks confirmed again the resolve of both parties to further deepen and develop Czechoslovak-Soviet relations. We summed up the results of the positive development of mutual cooperation and outlined the tasks for the future. The full unity and coincidence of views on the main questions of contemporary international development was also confirmed.

Our talks have also enhanced the development of Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, the deepening of mutual cooperation and the strengthening of friendship between our countries.

The policy of our parties, stemming from common class aims and based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, has the full trust of the working people of our two fraternal countries.

They actively support it by their selfless daily work. We have every right to be proud of the results attained. They are the fruits of persistent, honest and selfless labor by workers, peasants, intelligentisa and all other strata of our countries' peoples, who under the guidance of our communist parties, are successfully building a better and the most just public order.

We are glad at the success being achieved by the Soviet people in implementing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress. In exactly the same way, our working people are also implementing successfully the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Congress. We ask you, dear friends, to impart to the communists and the entire Soviet people, the most cordial greetings from our working people, who will always walk shoulder to shoulder with the people of your country. Allow me to propose a toast to the Leninist CPSU, the fraternal Soviet people and its successes in building a communist society, to the unshakeable friendship and union between the CSSR and USSR, for the untiring deepening and strengthening of comradely cooperation between the CPCZ and the CPSU, for the health of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, and all our dear Soviet friends! To your health, dear comrades!

Brezhnev Speech at Reception

LD022205Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1430 GMT 2 Jun 78 LD

[Text] At a reception given today in Prague for the Soviet delegation visiting the CSSR, a speech was made by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. He said:

Dear Comrade Husank; Dear comrades and friends:

I express heartfelt thanks for the feeling of real friendship and firm solidarity expressed here by Comrade Husak toward our country, our party and people. You know well, comrades, that these feelings are mutual. They lie at the basis of the brotherhood which unites our parties, our states and our peoples.

The moment of our leaving you and returning home is drawing near. And as always happens on such occasions, one sums up inside the results of the days which have passed, the work which has been done and the impressions which have accumulated. These results I would now like to share with you.

The many hours of negotiations and comradely conversations which we have spent with the party leaders and statesmen of Czechoslovakia confirmed that our thoughts flow in the same direction and that we approach all the fundamental questions from common positions.

We had a thorough and very fruitful exchange of information and views on many important problems pertaining both to our relations and to international politics. We signed a document which I boldly say will play a big role in the further development of Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation. In this document our two countries inform the whole world of our unanimous assessment of the international situation.

In a word, we have worked conscientiously together.

Another thing I want to speak about is the feeling of profound gratitude for the exceptionally cordial reception given us. For this we thank the leaders of the Communist Party and the Czechoslovak state, the people of Prague and Bratislava, all those whom we met during our short stay in the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Socialist Czechoslovakia is a country worthy not only of respect, but of sincere love. It is a country of amazing natural beauty, a country whose profound and brilliant culture was created by talented people throughout the centuries. Yet at the same time here is a young, dynamic society, boldly blazing trails into the future. The days we have just spent on Czechoslovak soil affirmed with fresh force these impressions about your wonderful country. We shall take the recollections of these days away with us and convey them to our compatriots.

I propose a toast: to Socialist Czechoslovakia and its militant Communist Party; to the fraternal alliance of our countries, the unbreakable unity of our parties, and the eternal friendship of our peoples; to the health of the well-tried leader of the CPCZ and the CSSR, Comrade Gustav Husak; to the health and success of all our dear Czechoslovak friends.

The speeches by Comrades Husak and Brezhnev were listened to with great attention and greeted with lengthy applause. The reception passed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality.

Indra Assesses Visit

LD061415Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Special correspondents N. Novikov and G. Ustinov dispatch: "The Cohesion of Brother Peoples"]

[Excerpt] Prague--The visit to Socialist Czechoslovakia by the Soviet party-government delegation and particularly Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremony in Prague Castle have aroused a tremendous international response. Peace-loving mankind rates highly the importance of the visit, which will raise fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak relations to a new level and will contribute to consolidating the socialist community's unity and cohesion and to strengthening the cause of peace and security in Europe and throughout the world.

As Comrade Alois Indra, member os the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, said in an interview with your correspondents, in line with the longstanding tradition of our relations, the talks between the supreme representatives of the two fraternal parties and states have imparted new impetus to the deepening of comprehensive Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

Comrade Gustav Husak's remark that the Soviet party-government delegation's visit would be a great holiday for us has been totally proven in the last 4 days. Our entire country, Indra went on to note, has received with tremendous enthusiasm the important guests--representatives of the glorious Leninist party and of the heroic Soviet people. For millions of Socialist Czechoslovak citizens this has been an opportunity to express their feelings of love and respect for their most faithful and reliable friends. Czechs and Slovaks have once again recalled with profound gratitude the Soviet Army's liberation mission during World War II and have rated highly the Soviet aid in the building of socialism in the CSSR and the international fraternal support in the crisis days of 1968-69.

The CSSR's working people have welcomed Leonid Ilich Brezhnev with particular cordiality. They have paid him a profound respectful tribute as a participant in the liberation fighting in Czechoslovakia, as a man who for many years has maintained the closest relations with our Communist Party and with the Czechoslovak people and as a tireless and consistent fighter for peace and international security. His recently published memoirs--Malaya Zemlya and Rebirth--have been greeted with tremendous interest in our country.

The words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the Prague ceremony have made a profound impression on us: "When you are visiting friends, you are literally completely at ease. Of course, there is much work, but whatever the workload, it is easy to work with comrades and people of like mind, and you feel good."

The fact that the nucleus of our friendship is the fraternal relati r; between the CPSU and the CPCZ was conclusively reaffirmed during the talks and in the official speeches by the heads and members of the delegations. The Czechoslovak communists utilize to a large extent the experience of the party which was the organizer of Great October, which defended the young Soviet power, which has brought its country to the wonderful victories of socialism, which headed Soviet society during the hard years of the Great Patriotic War and which is now leading the building of communism. For us the CPSU's activity is an inexhaustible source of experience and a bright beacon.

Total unity of views on the problems of international politics was once again demonstrated during the visit, and the necessity of coordinating the actions of all the socialist community countries in the international arena was noted. For our country and its people and for the leadership of the CPCZ and the Czechoslovak state, Comrade Indra said in conclusion, the visit by the Soviet party-government delegation headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has been a new opportunity for high assessment of the Soviet Union's peace-loving policy and tireless struggle for the deepening of the relaxation of international tension and for total disarmament.

PRAVDA Hails Visit's Significance

LD061411Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[Special correspondents I. Biryukov and Ye. Grigoryev report: "Fraternity, Unity"]

[Text] Prague, 2 June--One more notable page has been written in the history of fraternal Soviet-Czechoslovak relations. The official friendly visit to the CSSR by the Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, ended today.

Behind are 4 days filled with talks and close communication between the Soviet and Czechoslovak le ders and unforgettable meetings with the fraternal people. All elements of the visit's extensive program were of great significance, forming in their totality a picture of a major event and fruitful work. Its results are reflected in the joint statement signed today by L.I. Brezhnev and G. Husak in Prague Castle. This important document will undoubtedly meet with profound satisfaction among our peoples and all friends of peace and socialism.

The USSR and Czechoslovakia together have defined new milestones for intensifying production specialization and cooperation which personify the progressive trend in the development of the international division of labor. There are many examples where it is thanks precisely to these facts that the solution of joint tasks is being considerably accelerated.

The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia are party to more than 50 multilateral agreements of the CEMA countries relating to specialization and cooperation. Over 30 bilateral Soviet-Czechoslovak agreements provide for the joint production of various types of industrial output, the division of labor and the further pooling of efforts. Cooperation embracing all spheres, including space, graphically shows the fruitfulness of our friendly ties.

The talks in Prague Castle noted total political unity and expressed the firm intention to insure the further intensification of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations in all spheres on the firm basis of socialist internationalism, and the unity and cohesion of our parties, states and peoples. There is no doubt that as a result of the visit these fraternal relations have been raised to a new level.

The fraternal countries' achievments are the guarantee of their further successes in building socialism and communism. Together with national efforts, the role of multilateral cooperation is growing with every year. A large amount of work still lies ahead in realizing the enormous reserves latent in the international socialist division of labor and close economic collaboration. The main thing now is to raise as much as possible the effectiveness of cooperation and to take into account the requirements not only of the given moment but of the longer term. The Soviet-Czechoslovak talks also designated important milestones on these major issues.

As the fraternal cooperation and might of the countries of the socialist community strengthen, their role and weight in the international arena are also increasing. Czechoslovakia is one of the European states which knows well the price of peace.

Not only Czechoslovakia but the world public welcomed with enormous interest and understanding, RUDE PRAVO writes, that part of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's speech at the ceremony in Prague Castle where he spoke of the fundamental problems of the present day--questions of war and peace. It was an expression of the Soviet Union's unshakeable determination not to reduce its efforts but to continue to act in a principled and consistent manner, with growing energy, to insure that a decisive breakthrough is achieved in the struggle to halt the arms race and supplement political detente with military detente.

At the meetings and talks between the Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders paramount importance was attached to this laborious but noble task. The facts show that certain circles in the West would like to halt the advance of detente, the favorable development of relations in Europe and the implementation of the Helsinki accords. They are trying to begin a new stage in the arms race under the false propaganda pretexts of the "threat" from the USSR and the other Warsaw Pact countries. The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia resolutely rebuff this aggressive line of the imperialist circles. Both socialist states--and this was graphically shown by the talks in Prague Castle--are united in their clear, consistent desire to attain real measures in the sphere of military detente, advances on disarmament questions, the insuring of further progress in detente and development of good relations in Europe.

BREZHNEV FLIES OVER POLAND, CABLES LEADERS

LD061523Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun 78 p 2 LD

[Text] To Comrade Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee

Comrade Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish State Council

Comrade Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers

Flying over the territory of your country on our way home, once again we send you, dear friends, and all people of Socialist Poland cordial greetings and sincere wishes for new successes in creating a developed socialist society and in fulfilling the Seventh PZPR Congress decisions.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev

On board the aircraft, 2 June 1978.

CRITICISM OF WESTERN POLICY ON AFRICA CONTINUES

NATO Meeting Hit

LD062124Y Moscow TASS in English 2035 GMT 6 Jun 78 ID

[Text] Paris, June 6, TASS--A meeting of representatives of five NATO countries--the United States, France, Britain, FRG and Belgium--has taken place here in conditions of top secrecy. Its participants, as stated in the concluding communique, have drawn up "military and economic recommendations" which will be considered by the governments of the mentioned states. They provide for a further expansion of NATO interference in the internal affairs of the African nations. The point in question are the notorious plans to set up the so-called inter-African forces, which will be, in fact a NATO expeditional corps, included in which only symbolically will be the troops of some African nations that have agreed to assume the unseemly role of servitors of the NATO gendarmes. The purpose of this punitive corps is to suppress by armed force the national-liberation and democratic movements in the African Continent, to support the reactionary regimes, to safeguard the interests of the monopolies which are pillaging the national wealth of the developing countries of Africa.

These dangerous plans vis-a-vis Africa were in principle drawn up at the recent Washington session of the NATO Council, where the United States advanced the thesis of NATO's global utilisation, extension of its sphere of influence to other continents, primarily Africa.

Although all the participants of the Paris meeting unanimously backed this thesis, each one of them is pursuing its own particular goals, which frequently clash. Thus, the United States, which is to play the leading role in the creation of a NATO muzzle for Africa, preferring, however, to pretend that it has nothing to do with it, i.e. to pull chestnuts out of the fire with other people's hands.

France, as it is noted here, being the main inspirer of the idea of "inter-African forces", is striving to obtain maximum benefits from this authorship. Paris wants the future punitive corps to be, to all intents and purposes, in her subordination, to be a supplementary tool for the pursuance of the French neocolonialist policy in Africa.

However, Paris would like to shift the burden of financing this project onto the shoulders of the United States. The French monopolies expect to use such an instrument of the neocolonialist policy as the "inter-African forces" to edge out its rivals in the "five-nation collusion", specifically, to take the place of Belgian capital in Zaire.

Such encroachments put Washington, Bonn and London on guard, causing real alarm in Brussels, which regards Zaire as a private domain of the Belgian monopolies from the days when it was a Belgian colony. The Paris meeting passed in an atmosphere of disagreements, it is pointed out by the Brussels newspaper LE LIBRE BELGIQUE. It says that Belgium insisted that the range of the questions under discussion should be limited to military aid only to the Zaire Government, whereas France strove to extend the actions of the "inter-African forces", commanded by French officers to all of Africa.

West Germany, it is pointed out by the newspaper L'HUMANITE, prefers to limit itself to deliveries of war supplies. The British Government would have liked to discuss only economic matters. The newspaper draws attention to the fact that Canada, which was invited to take part in the Paris meeting, had stated that she refuses to be "involved in this African venture." For its part, the racialist Republic of South Africa expressed regret that its representatives were not present in Paris, because, as stressed by Radio Pretoria, it is "impossible to create the 'inter-African forces' without the Republic of South Africa, the most pro-Western country of the African Continent".

In the opinion of the Belgian newspaper CITE, the Paris meeting is only the beginning of NATO's efforts to extend the sphere of its actions to Africa. The gathering of representatives of the selfsame NATO "five" to be held in Brussels on June 13-14, will, in fact, be a continuation of the Paris meeting. It will be devoted to questions of expanding economic and financial aid to some reactionary regimes in Africa.

French public opinion is seriously alarmed by the role of France in all this dangerous project. LE MATIN says that France is now coming out increasingly "as a bridghead, as an advanced bastion of Western interests in Africa". Our country, says the newspaper LE FIGARO, "risks being involved in a process beyond its control."

The meeting in Paris proceeded to the accompaniment of fabrications about some mythical "Soviet-Cuban participation" in the current events in the African continent. The democratic press notes, and this is irrefutably evidenced by the facts, that there is no Soviet or Cuban intervention in existence, that there could be no such interference. Fabrications on this score, it is stressed here, were needed by the masterminds of the sinister plot in Paris to divert the attention of world public opinion from NATO's gross intervention in Zaire, from the creation of a NATO mailed fist directed against the peoples of Africa.

Comment on Planned EEC Meeting

LD061732Y Moscow TASS in English 1647 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

["Marked Cards of Mr Cheysson and Co."--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stoklitskiy writes:

The propaganda anti-Soviet chorus, which put on its repertoire the regular performance of forgeries on the so-called "Soviet expansion" in Africa has been amazingly sychronous in the recent time.

A propaganda hullabaloo over "interference of Soviet and Cuban troops into Zaire's affairs" accompanied a meeting or representatives of the United States, Belgium, France, the FRG and Britain, which has just ended in the capital of France. The meeting discussed military-political aspects of "the situation in Africa". Such an obvious misinformation was used by those who wanted to justify, cost what it may, the NATO countries' armed interference in internal affairs of that African state, though they know well that neither Soviet nor Cuban soldiers have stepped on Zaire's soil.

Sounds of a new anti-Soviet overture are simultaneously heard from the headquarters of the European Economic Community. It is timed for a conference of capitalist countries which is to open in Brussels on June 13-14 and which will discuss "stabilization" of the economic situation in Zaire.

Claude Cheysson, vice-president of the Commission of European Communites (development aid) has stepped onto the stage this time. The Soviet Union, Mr Cheysson peremptorily uttered, is a poor partner for developing countries. "Not a single case can be mentioned of its effective aid to emergent states in their development." Moreover, this senior EEC leader alleged, without turning red that "there are many examples showing that the Soviet Union plunders the natural wealth of emergent states."

Mr Cheysson is not new in the EEC, and he as nobody else, knows well the figures and facts which convincingly testify to the Soviet state's weighty and disinterested contribution to solution of the most pressing problems of social and economic progress of the developing countries. This is reaffirmed by the most competent leaders of these countries.

The vice-president of the Commission of European Communities has pulled out a marked anti-Soviet card in order to distract the attention from another card which has on it big capital investments made by the United States, Belgium, France and other Western countries into Zaire's economy. Being unable to conceal the real causes of Western countries' venture to "save" Zaire from economic and financial collapse, Claude Cheysson has made it clear that preservation of conditions of barbarous exploitation by foreign companies of Zaire's natural resources, should become an object of priority attention of the participants in the Brussels meeting. Thus, it is becoming quite obvious that Cheysson's gross fabrications are called upon to conceal real plans of imperialism and neocolonialism. Under the cover of the propaganda hullabaloo over the imaginary "Soviet menace," these forces are trying to envelop African peoples from two flanks--military-political and economic, and strengthen their aggressive springboard in the African Continent.

Paris Media Attacks Cited

LD061339Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 5 LD

[Text] Paris, 3 June TASS--"NATO Crusade in Africa," "War for Raw Materials," "Counter-offensive Aimed at Neocolonization"--this is how the French press describes the NATO countries' increasing armed interference in Africa.

Some 350 million Africans risk becoming hostages of the West, which aims at retarding the "progress of Africa's leftward shift" and keeping its hands on the riches of Africa's peoples at any price, the journal AFRIQUE-ASIE writes.

In the notorious "humane" expedition to Katanga, the eminent French journalist Rene Andrieu emphasizes, copper, cobalt, tin, uranium, gold, silver and platinum, which Western monopolies extract from African mines, were immeasurably more important than the lives of women and children. This was the real reason for the unification of NATO countries--above all, the United States, France and the FRG--for an "African crusade."

Zaire has now become the arena of the most acute neocolonialist "war for raw materials." "Today this country, which has been sold to multinational companies and foreign interests," LE MATIN emphasizes, "is governed by the IMF and Western banks grouped around the U.S. banking corporation of First National City Bank."

France, the journal FRANCE NOUVELLE points out, keeps on the African Continent 12,000-15,000 of its soldiers based at six permanent bases: in Senegal (from where Jaguars fly raids against rebels in Sahara), in Chad, at Port Bouet (Ivory Coast), at Libreville (Gabon), in Djibouti and on the islands of Mayotte and Reunion. France supplies (or supplied in the recent past) weapons to Zaire, the Republic of South Africa and Rhodesia. Only yesterday, France was hindering the struggle for freedom and independence of the patriots of Angola, Mozambique and Guinea-Bissau, and today it is actively opposed to the patriots of Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The foreign documentation and counterintelligence service, FRANCE NOUVELLE writes, is involved in all operations to destabilize progressive and anti-imperialist African regimes. With the help of former employees of the PIDE, the Portuguese secret police, it helped recruit and train mercenaries for the war against Angola. It inspired and supported the splittist front for the liberation of the enclave of Cabinda in the Angolan province of Cabinda. This service was also involved in organizing the recent coup in the Comoro Islands. Operations of the same sort are being prepared against the Republic of the Syechelles Islands and against the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. Madagascar and Algeria are the chief targets of French imperialism.

SWEDISH KING, QUEEN ARRIVE IN MOSCOW ON OFFICIAL VISIT

LD071144Y Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 7 TASS--Sweden's King Carl 16 Gustaf and Queen Sylvia arrived here today for an official visit at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

At Sheremetyevo Airport, decked with national flags of Sweden and the Soviet Union, the distinguished guests were welcomed by Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Andrey Gromyko, foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

The welcoming party included Per Goran Gustaf Ryding, Swedish ambassador to Moscow, heads of diplomatic missions of a number of countries accredited in the Soviet Union, representatives of the working people of the capital.

A guard of honor of army, air force and navy servicemen was lined up at the airfield. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Leonid Brezhnev and Carl 16 Gustaf reviewed the guard of honour of Soviet servicemen.

From the airport, the distinguished Swedish guests headed for the city, accompanied by a motor cycle escort of honour.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES SKP CONGRESS DISCUSSIONS, DOCUMENTS

LD070843Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 78 p 4 LD

[PRAVDA and TASS correspondents Yu. Kuznetsov and V. Leskinen dispatch: "Strength Lies in Unity"]

[Text] Helsinki, 3 June--The 18th Finnish Communist Party [SKP] Congress finished work here today. About 500 delegates and also SKP veterans and guests, including representatives of the fraternal parties, participated in it. The CPSU delegation was headed by G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningradskiy Obkom.

The discussion of the report, the drafts of the 18th SKP Congress policy document and the document "The SKP-60 Years of Struggle for the Interests of Finland's Working People" and also the proposals submitted by the SKP Central Committee for approval by the congress continued on the final day of the congress.

Many delegates pointed out the urgency of strengthening the party's unity, expanding its influence among the masses and rebuffing the offensive by rightwing forces against the political, economic and social rights and interests of the working class and all the working people. Persistent calls rang out from the congress rostrum for the intensification of the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament, against the attempts by certain circles to return to cold war times and against weapons of mass destruction, particularly neutron weapons.

The delegates' speeches also called for the further strengthening of SKP internationalist relations and for in-depth study of the experience of the fraternal parties, primarily the CPSU. The speakers expressed total support for the proposals in the sphere of limiting the arms race and disarmament advanced by L.I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman.

The delegates approved the 18th SKP Congress policy document. This provides an analysis of capitalism's economic crisis and its negative effect on the life of Finland's working people and also contains proposals outlining the democratic path out of the crisis which is extending to more and more spheres of society's life. The overcoming of the crisis phenomena, the document notes, demands of the working class and its organizations the strengthening of unity and greater resolution in the struggle against the offensive by big capital.

The development of Soviet-Finnish cooperation opens up before Finland particularly favorable potential for overcoming the crisis by democratic means. It is necessary, the document says, to expand relations with the Soviet Union in every possible way, utilizing the long-term program for developing and deepening trade and economic, industrial and scientific and technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland until 1990 and also the other agreements based on the Soviet-Finnish friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty of 1948.

The assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation, the document goes on to note, accord with the vital interests of the peoples. They open up more favorable prospects for the development of the class struggle.

The SKP, the document points out, relies on Finland's workers movement and on the best democratic and revolutionary traditions of the entire Finnish people in its activity.

With regard to the document "The SKP--60 Years of Struggle for the Interests of Finland's Working People," the congress adopted a resolution pointing out that historical experience has confirmed the durability and effectiveness of the SKP's ideological and political principles. Marxism-Leninism is a theory and a guide to action for the party. The SKP rates highly its fraternal relations with the Leninist CPSU.

The congress instructed the SKP Central Committee to finalize and publish by the party's 60th anniversary--this August--the document "The SKP--60 Years of Struggle for the Interests of Finland's Working People" on the basis of the draft submitted to the congress.

Approving the corresponding Central Committee decisions, the 18th SKP Congress reaffirmed the definition of the party's general line and the organizational principles of its activity which were given by the 17th congress.

The congress adopted a resolution entitled "For Peace, Disarmament and the Security of the Peoples" which advances the struggle for the consolidation of peace, for international detente and for the peoples security and disarmament as a most important task of the SKP.

Finnish Communists, the resolution says, are seriously concerned that China's leadership is opposing detente, refusing to support disarmament measures and distorting the policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and communist parties which is aimed at strengthening peace.

The congress, the resolution also notes, urges resolute action in defense of Finland's national interests and a rebuff for the intrigues of the rightwing forces which are attempting to undermine the development of the friendship and trust between Finland and the Soviet Union.

The congress resolution attaches great importance to strengthening relations and mutual cooperation between the SKP and the fraternal parties of other countries.

The communist parties are united by their common world outlook and common aim--the building of a new society on the basis of the great ideas of Marx, Engels and Lenin. The world communist movement is the most influential social and political movement of our time. The unity of this movement in the anti-imperialist struggle and cooperation and solidarity among the communists of different countries are of the greatest importance for the people's struggle for freedom, independence, democracy, socialism and peace. The SKP's unity and cooperation with the communist parties of other countries are based on the immutable principles of proletarian internationalism.

The congress adopted a special resolution sharply condemning the American plans to produce neutron weapons and to deploy them on the territory of West European NATO countries.

The congress also approved the following resolutions: "The SKP's Call to Young People," "Preserving the Party's Militant Traditions" and "For a Happy Childhood Under Conditions of Peace on Earth."

Today the elections of the SKP's leading organs took place at the congress. A 50-man SKP Central Committee was elected. A. Saarinen was reelected chairman of the SKP, T. Sinisalo and C. Hanninen were elected vice chairmen and A. Aalto was elected general secretary.

The congress ended with the singing of the militant anthem of the working people of all countries--the Internationale.

SOVIET, ITALIAN OFFICIALS DISCUSS ECONOMIC TIES

LD021313Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 1 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] TASS--Talks have been held between the cochairmen of the Mixed Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR and Italy. N.D. Komarov, USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, and L. Radi, Italian deputy minister of foreign affairs, discussed questions of the development of trade and progress in fulfilling the long-term program of deepening economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries.

BRIEFS

SHEVCHENKO MONUMENT IN PARIS--A monument to Taras Shevchenko was unveiled in Paris on 24 May. The bronze bust installed on a high granite pedestal is a gift from the Ukrainian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and from the entire Soviet Ukraine. The unveiling ceremony was attended by numerous representatives of the French public and Ukrainian delegations from Kiev. [Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 1800 GMT 24 May 78 AU]

BAVARIAN MEDIA COOPERATION--A Bavarian television and radio network delegation is in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Our Moscow Radio correspondent interviews Reinhold (Host), a Bavarian radio manager, who says that during their meeting with Lapin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, ways of further cooperation and developing business contacts between the two organizations were planned. The Bavarian network is buying a number of films and TV productions from the USSR. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 24 May 78 LD]

PLO OFFICIAL ON DIALOG BETWEEN ISRAELI, ARAB PROGRESSIVES

LD062304Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] The United States is persisting in trying for resumption of the Egyptian-Israeli talks. The concern of the United States to renew the dialog between Israel and Egypt is due to the fact that Washington considers the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks a means that is bound to undermine Arab solidarity in the struggle to liquidate the aftermath of the Israeli aggression and make Arabs accept a capitulatory settlement in the Middle East. This will make it easy for U.S. colonialism to return to and dominate the Arab world.

It is common knowledge that the previous stages of the Egyptian-Israeli talks brought no practical results due to the hard line adopted by Israel, which enjoys U.S. support. On the other hand, the failure of the previous round of talks has demonstrated the fact that the more readiness Egypt showed to make concessions, the longer the Israeli rulers persisted in their expansionist ambitions. But despite all this, President as-Sadat has not abandoned his political course, alleging that he was the first to smash what he called the psychological barrier between Arabs and Jews. But such allegations have no basis, since they derive from a mistaken conception and from the vanity of the Egyptian president. This is because the dispute between the Arab countries and Israel does not stem from any traditional psychological (?conflict) but from imperialism's and Zionism's intrigues and their attempts to use Israel as a force to confront the Arab national liberation movement.

Therefore realization of the aspirations of both the Arab and Israeli peoples for peace, security and cooperation demands a cohesive stand by these two peoples in the face of imperialist and Zionist challenges. In order to achieve this goal, representatives of progressive forces in the Arab countries and Israel began a serious political dialog from the position of national dignity and equality a long time before Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar as-Sadat went to occupied Jerusalem on his mission--which is humiliating to the dignity of the Arab nation--when he begged the Zionist leaders for concessions.

Here is what Yasir 'Abd Rabbu, member of the PLO Executive Committee, says in this respect, [begin recording]:

The fact is that relations between the PLO and progressive anti-Zionist and anti-occupation forces inside Israel developed last year. The best proof of this was the official meeting between the PLO delegation and the delegation of the Israeli Communist Party's leadership. It is only natural that such a meeting aroused extremist Zionist forces inside Israel and also Arab reactionary forces, which certainly do not want these relations between the Palestinian and Israeli democratic forces to grow and develop. But we are armed with international principles and ideals, along with the democratic forces in Israel, led by the Israeli communists. We have moved steadily forward in order to promote these relations. In this stand we enjoy the support of all our Palestinian people.

Why do all our Palestinian people support the promotion and development of such relations? It is because our people can see and feel tangible examples that portray the principled and firm stands of the communists in Israel, and with them of all the democratic forces, in supporting our people's struggle and their major demand of putting an end to the occupation of their (?homeland) and of achieving national independence.

It is also because every day they can see examples of the communists' struggle in Israel on the side of the Palestinian people against the campaigns of arrest, against all forms of persecution of the Palestinian people and the thousands of Palestinian detainees, against usurption of Palestinian land by building settlements on this land, against the intensified exploitation of tens of thousands of Palestinian workers, and against the degradation of the Palestinian national culture. In all these fields, the communists in Israel stand by the Palestinian people. This is what makes the Palestinian people turn a deaf ear to the allegations of Arab reaction.

Hence we can say that cooperation covers not only cooperation at the political level between the PLO leadership and the Israeli communists--and with them all the anti-Zionism democrats--but also all aspects of life, the entire daily field of struggle. This is the example we are giving to our people and also to the Jewish people in Israel regarding the future relations which can exist between the two peoples on the basis of ending persecution, ending occupation and the prevalence of democratic relations.

We sense the correctness of the line we are following every time we hear the extremist Zionist voices in the Knesset, Israeli reactionary voices, accusing us of cooperating and establishing relations with the Israeli communists.

Instead of this example which we are giving to the Arab masses about true international solidarity, As-Sadat and Begin are giving--as was shown by As-Sadat's visit and after his visit--an example of solidarity among the antipopular forces--Zionism and Arab reaction--the forces which are hostile to the interests of the Arab and Jewish peoples. [end recording]

TENSE SITUATION AFTER CLASHES IN LEBANON REPORTED

LD062240Y Moscow TASS in English 1805 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, June 6, TASS--A tense situation persists in eastern districts of the Lebanese capital. As it became known, 15 persons were killed or wounded yesterday and last night in a series of clashes in the areas of Ayn Al-Rummanah and Hadus between armed units of Phalangists and units of the National Liberal Party, affiliated with the "Lebanese front". Rumours are being spread of a possible expansion of the area of clashes.

According to the Beirut press, the tense situation in those districts, fully controlled by armed units of the conservatives, will persist until the lawful authorities move in their forces there. The Beirut newspaper Al-WATAN notes in this connection that the conservative circles deliberately seek to complicate the situation in the country, sow disorder and fear amid the population so as to distract the authorities' attention from the continuing Israeli occupation of the south of the country and to force the progressive forces to give up their principled stand of support of the Palestine resistance movement and democratic transformations in the country.

PATOLICHEV RECEIVES YEMEN TRADE, SUPPLY MINISTER 2 JUNE

LD061503Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 78 Morning Edition p 3 LD

[Text] On 2 June N.S. Patolichev, USSR minister of foreign trade, received M.S. Madhi, People's Democratic Republic of Yemen [PDRY] minister of trade and supply. Questions of the state of Soviet-Yemeni trade and the prospects for its development were discussed.

The same day the ministers signed a protocol on trade turnover between the USSR and the PDRY in 1979 and documents envisaging the further development of bilateral trade and economic relations.

'A. ad-Dali, PDRY ambassador to the USSR, was present at the conversation.

DEVELOPMENTS RELATING TO ZAIRE'S SHABA PROVINCE

Huang Hua Activities

OW0770642Y Moscow in Mandarin to China 0730 GMT 6 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua has continued his talks with the Zairian authorities in Kinshasa, capital of Zaire. He has issued statements supporting the Western powers' intervention in Africa's internal affairs.

Peking's Offer of Arms

LD062151Y Moscow in English to Africa 1500 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Aleksandr (Skoradumov) commentary]

[Text] Alarming reports from Zaire indicate that there is a new, unprecedented conspiracy by Western powers against independent Africa. One of the central figures in recent developments is the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, who had paid a demonstrative visit to Kinshasa and has even visited smouldering ruins in Shaba Province. Our observer Aleksandr (Skoradumov) makes this comment:

When the popular uprising broke out in the Zaire Province of Shaba last year, China, under the smokescreen of anti-Soviet slander, not only encouraged the interference of imperialist powers in Zaire's internal affairs morally and politically but began to interfere in these affairs actively itself. It is precisely in these terms that the world progressive press assessed the so-called special aid program granted by Peking to Kinshasa. As part of this aid, light arms, tanks and artillery were supplied. And again, like in Angola, China found itself in one camp not only with NATO countries but also with racist South Africa that too actively interfered in the events in Zaire.

As the Nigerian DAILY EXPRESS noted, Peking's attitude toward the events in Zaire demonstrated with a new force the proimperialist essence of China's policy. This characteristic has lost none of its relevance since then. Now Peking offers arms to Kinshasa again, and again Maoist propaganda alleges about the so-called Soviet interference, and this is despite the fact that the Chinese foreign minister, Huang Hua, was hosted in the very midst of NATO punitive troops of occupation in Zaire. Nevertheless, Chinese leaders have not spoken a word about Western armed intervention in Zaire, just as if it does not exist. We are witnessing striking nuances of Peking's strategy in Africa. Some 12 or 15 years ago Maoists called Africans for a total revolution on a continental scale. During that period that was tantamount to sacrificing progressive forces which were still weak politically and ideologically to the punitive machine of former colonial masters and racists.

When the national liberation forces in Africa really got stronger, when the last Portuguese colonial empire fell apart and when a number of states chose socialism as their way of development, Peking found itself in the camp of the enemies of Africa's progressive states and organizations, the enemies not only on the political scene but also on the battlefields.

Moroccan Troop Airlift

LD070822Y Moscow TASS in English 0540 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dakar, June 7, TASS--The airlifting of 1,500 troops of the Moroccan expedition corps to Zaire through Dakar ended last night.

For three days, about 700 American servicemen, a number of officers of the FRG Bundeswehr and the French Army, who are to ensure formation of the so-called "inter-African defensive force," were carried by U.S. military transport planes to Zaire. "Rear services," combat equipment and military technical specialists are being airlifted from NATO countries.

Role of U.S. Personnel

LD070940Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0130 GMT 7 Jun 78 LD

["International Diary" program presented by Viktor Levin]

[Text] The communique from the conference of representatives of five NATO countries, which discussed the situation in Africa, has been published in Paris. The document is presented in vague phraseology, clearly intended not so much to reveal the decisions made as to conceal them. However, the actions of the Western powers leave no doubt about their real intentions.

According to REUTER, a highly placed U.S. official expressed his country's readiness to help in the transfer of soldiers from Gabon and Senegal to Shaba Province, Zaire. It is known that at the Paris conference, the questions discussed included the creation of so-called inter-African police forces, which would be used for camouflage to cover up interference by the imperialist powers. Yesterday, U.S. aircraft transported 1,500 Moroccan troops to Zaire. It appears that several hundred more are due to be ferried there from Gabon and Senegal. However, the facts leave no doubt that the NATO military intends to play the decisive role. Neither the French nor the Belgian paratroops now in Zaire are leaving the country. It has become known that there are 72 American servicemen there too. A further 253 have been sent to other African countries to work on the airlift facilities established by the Pentagon to send foreign troops to Zaire.

These facts convincingly demonstrate that Washington is taking an active part in the creation of hotbeds of tension in Africa. With the aid of this policy, the United States is trying to shore up the bastions of racism and maintain the positions of monopolies in African countries from which they extract thousands of millions in profits. There is no doubt that in Africa, the United States is conducting a racist, neocolonialist, imperialist policy.

NATO Interference

LD061930Y Moscow TASS in English 1744 GMT 6 June 78 LD

["Zaire: Neocolonialism In Action"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 6, TASS--Under the pretext of organizing "logistics support", the United States is actually directing the military operations of NATO countries in Zaire, is expanding its interference in the internal affairs of that country. As admitted by a Pentagon spokesman, over six hundred pilots and specialists of the U.S. ground services are now directly involved in the operations to airlift foreign troops to Zaire in American military transport planes.

Moroccan soldiers armed with American weapons, who will join the punitive forces, are continuing to arrive in Zaire. According to a REUTER report, President Mobutu, not relying on Zaire personnel, has even replaced his bodyguards by Moroccans. Apart from the Moroccans, it is expected that military contingents will be sent to Zaire from Senegal and Gabon. American military transport planes have already arrived there to fly them to Zaire.

Expanding interference in Zaire of NATO countries, headed by the United States, is being perpetrated under the flag of the so-called "inter-African forces", and is proceeding against the background of the meeting of Western powers, held in Paris the other day. It was called on the initiative of the United States to draft long-term Western plans vis-a-vis the African Continent following the recent Washington session of the NATO Council, where the President of the United States and the president of France discussed confidentially "the situation in Africa". These plans have apparently entered the stage of realization. It was initially claimed that the purpose of the Paris meeting was to discuss questions linked with economic development of the African states. This, however, proved to be no more than a camouflage of the true intentions of the United States, which is striving to use globally the military alignment it heads, primarily in Africa, in order to safeguard the interests of the monopolies. We are witnessing a kind of a new imperialist division of Zaire into spheres of influence.

Used for this purpose, too, are gendarmes units, which the United States is bringing in from different African countries, known for their close cooperation with the NATO bloc. As noted by the Tanzanian newspaper THE DAILY NEWS, the imperialists intend to exploit inter-African gendarmes detachments for the purpose of perpetuating their domination in several areas of the African Continent. Shaba, where tremendous capital investments of the West are concentrated, has become the testing ground for these "inter-African forces".

The Zaire precedent, according to the designs of the NATO strategists, will serve as an example, conforming to which the West will be able to dispatch the punitive forces which it has created to any point of Africa where the domination of the Western monopolies and their henchmen is menaced, and also interfere arbitrarily in the internal affairs of other African states, undermine the progressive regimes and combat the national-liberation movement in the African Continent.

This provocative Western plan is qualified by the French newspaper L'HUMANITE as an imperialist plot. The NATO countries, the newspaper says, are now endeavouring to regain their political and economic positions in Africa. The ground is being prepared for a broad offensive of a neocolonialist type against the peoples of Africa. The permanent armed forces, which are now being created, will play the role of a gendarme in the African Continent.

Noteworthy is the fact that the plans of the neocolonialists are not limited to Zaire. France is already involved directly in the military operations in Chad and in several other African states. The sinister NATO plans, which enjoy Peking's all-out support, arouse the well-grounded concern of progressive African public circles. The actions of the Western powers in Africa, it was stated by 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, secretary of the Supreme People's Committee of Libya for Foreign Affairs, are of a clearly expressed neocolonialist imperialist character and are spearheaded against the freedom and independence of the African peoples.

WEST STILL SEEKS NEOCOLONIALIST SETTLEMENT IN RHODESIA

LD061512Y Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, June 6 TASS--Britain and the United States do not cease their attempts to bring about a neocolonialist "settlement" in Rhodesia.

High-placed diplomatic emissaries of the two countries--J. Graham of the British Foreign Office and S. Lowe, the U.S. ambassador in Zambia--have left again on a tour of southern Africa. In Lusaka, they are to meet representatives of the Zimbabwe Patriot Front which leads the struggle of the African population against the illegal Rhodesian regime, and in Salisbury--with members of the so-called "transitional government", which was established three months ago by the leader of the racist minority Ian Smith and three puppet African leaders with the approval of London and Washington.

The Western powers hoped with the help of this manoeuvre to force the Zimbabwe patriots to lay down arms and to join in the collusion of the racists and puppets. But the armed liberation struggle gained in intensity during this period and dealt a number of heavy blows at the Smith military machine. Inasmuch as the regime has not been recognized internationally the U.N. economic sanctions against Rhodesia continue in force, and this has further aggravated the economic crisis in that country. What is more, there are disagreements among those involved in the deal in Salisbury. In these conditions Britain and the USA decided to make new efforts to save their placemen in Rhodesia and to keep that African country for the Western monopolies and NATO.

Speaking on the Zambian television, J. Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Patriotic Front, exposed the West's collusion with the Salisbury repressive regime. He accused the USA, Britain, Belgium and France, who sent up to 15,000 mercenaries to Rhodesia, of being involved in the racists' bloody crimes against the peaceful population of Zimbabwe. The patriots, he stressed, will respond to the West's assistance to the Salisbury regime by further stepping up their armed struggle.

J. Nkomo exposed the noisy campaign launched by the information media of a number of countries about the so-called "Soviet-Cuban interference" in Africa. We asked the socialist countries for help, J. Nkomo said, only because they unconditionally support the liberation struggle of our people.

TANZANIAN BAN ON TRADING, MINING FIRM BACKED BY OAU

LD060930Y Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, June 6, TASS--The missions of the OAU and the national liberation movements in the south of Africa have made statements expressing support for the Tanzanian Government's decision to ban the operation in Tanzania of the monopoly group Lonrho, which maintains close economic ties with the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia. Welcoming this move by Tanzania as a contribution to the struggle for the liberation of the peoples in the south of the continent, the African National Congress of South Africa says in a statement that this monopoly octopus, Lonrho, which is dominated by British capital, makes enormous profits for white racists by ruthlessly exploiting the natives of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

SOUTH ASIA

AFGHAN OFFICIAL OUTLINES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES AT UN

LD0615?4Y Moscow TASS in English 1518 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] New York, June 6, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan intends to pursue a policy of peace, friendship and cooperation with all states on the basis of mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs. This was said by Hafizollah Amin, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Afghanistan, at a press conference held at the U.N. headquarters. Our relations not only with our neighbours but also with all countries, he said, will be shaped depending on their attitude to our revolution and on their willingness to help us in reaching the goals of national development set by the revolution.

Dwelling on relations with the Soviet Union, he said that Afghanistan maintains very good relations with the Soviet Union. Despite our different economic systems, our relations with the Soviet Union offer a good and convincing example of friendly goodneighbour relations, Hafizollah Amin said. He expressed gratitude to the Soviet Union for its selfless assistance in the development of Afghanistan. In his statement, the deputy prime minister of the DRA denied false stories that have appeared in the Western bourgeois, specifically American, press, alleging that the revolutionary changes in Afghanistan were "inspired by the USSR". These are fabrications by imperialist and reactionary circles, the forces which find unpalatable the independent development of Afghanistan, he stressed. Any government which sincerely wishes to act in the interests of the working masses, in the interests of their people has always been pictured by these circles as a "satellite" of the Soviet Union. Our revolution, Hafizollah Amin said, was prepared and carried through by the Afghan people under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which since it was founded in 1965 had been very active among the broad masses and the armed forces.

Turning to Afghanistan's relations with the United States, Hafizollah Amin said that his republic is willing to maintain good relations with the USA, unless this has any special political strings attached to it and unless this damages the interests of the Afghan people. Speaking of the aims of the April revolution, Hafizollah Amin said that its goal is to achieve an all-round development of the country in the interests of the progress of the entire Afghan people. One of the first and most important reforms, he said, will be an agrarian reform providing for the development of agriculture through the establishment of cooperatives. In the sphere of industry, he said, the government is planning to increase considerably the share of state capital investments in the heavy industry in order to industrialise the country as soon as possible.

RAHMAN DEFEATS OSMANI IN BANGLADESH PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS

LD051610Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 5 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Dacca, June 5, TASS--The count of ballots has been completed in the presidential elections in the People's Republic of Bangladesh. General Ziaur Rahman was re-elected president of the republic by a big margin. Almost 15.6 million people, which is about 78 per cent of the electorate, voted for his candidature, nominated by the nationalist front of six parties. 4.5 million votes were cast for his main opponent, retired general Mohammed Ataur Ghani Osmani, backed by the United Democratic Front. Speaking at a press conference today Ziaur Rahman said that he would pay special attention to the development of the country's economy.

POLYANSKIY ADDRESSES JAPANESE LEGISLATORS' AMITY GROUP

OW062339Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Text] The Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship held its 6th general meeting on 31 May in Tokyo. Radio Moscow's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports:

The meeting summarized the league's activities over the past year which centered on events marking the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The overwhelming majority of the league's members, who represent all parties in the Diet, participated in those events.

League Chairman Hirohide Ishida summed up the league's activities, stressing that exchanges between Japanese and Soviet parliamentarians greatly contribute to the promotion of neighborly relations and mutual understanding between the two nations. Ishida said that while a number of problems remain unresolved between Japan and the USSR, direct contacts between parliamentarians of the two countries have been helpful in narrowing differences on several problems. Such exchanges play a significant role in overall Japan-Soviet relations, he added.

Soviet Ambassador to Japan Polyanskiy addressed the meeting amid warm applause from the audience. The following is the gist of his speech: The Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Japanese Diet had established contacts even before the formal restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, contributing to the normalization of relations in numerous ways. The Dietmen's League for Japan-Soviet Friendship has had as many as 550 members, which shows that the parliamentarians attach importance to Japan's relations with its neighbor the Soviet Union and that they desire to strengthen peace and friendship with the USSR.

Concerning the Soviet proposal at the current UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, the ambassador said: I believe that the Soviet proposal seeking nuclear disarmament will certainly be supported by Japanese legislators, where public opposition to nuclear weapons is particularly strong. The nuclear disarmament question is one on which the countries' parliamentarians can rapidly reach mutual understanding and effective cooperation.

Yelyutin, visiting Soviet minister of higher and secondary specialized education and member of the Supreme Soviet, also addressed the meeting, conveying greetings from the Supreme Soviet deputies to the Japanese Dietmen and expressing the hope that Japan-Soviet relations will continue to expand in the future.

A congratulatory telegram from Prokofyev, chairman of the parliamentarians union for Soviet-Japan friendship, was read at the meeting.

JAPAN RECEIVES PRC WALL POSTER DESCRIBING SENKAKU INCIDENT

OW070029Y Moscow in Japanese to Japan 0830 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] A copy of a 25 April large-character wall poster issued by students of Shanghai's Tungchi University has been sent to Tokyo. Moscow Radio's Tokyo correspondent Tsvetov reports:

The poster stated: The Senkaku Islands are an inalienable part of Chinese territory, yet demoniac warships bearing the infamous Japanese national flag imposingly prowl the waters surrounding the islands while Japanese aircraft fly over them at low altitudes.

The poster continues: Prior to the departure of ships from the fishery departments of Shanghai city and Paoshan, Chungming and Chuansha counties, the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee sponsored a rally at which a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee reminded the audience that Japan had launched aggression against China and that Japanese had murdered Chinese fishermen, sunk their boats and stolen their catches.

According to the poster, after stirring up those attending the rally, the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee urged: Let us defend the homeland, let us deal a counterblow against aggression. After the rally, the fishing fleet departed for Okinawa. When the fleet reached a point 167 kilometers (?north) of the Senkakus, the ship captains asked the Shanghai Fishery Department for further instructions and were told to continue on course. As the boats approached the Senkaku Islands, the fleet again asked Shanghai for instructions. One message asked what to do in the event the Japanese opened fire on them. According to the poster, Shanghai replied: Each boat is fishing in China's coastal waters. If anyone launches an attack, mount a counterattack. The coastal patrol boats escorting the fishing fleet began preparing for combat. The sailors shouted: Defend Chinese territory at the risk of our lives, let us die [words indistinct] with our blood hot.

This poster clearly indicates the falsity of Peking's claim that the violation of Japanese territorial waters by the Chinese boats was accidential. The facts contained in the poster reveal how the Peking leaders ordered the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee to prepare for the provocation. Aroused by the demagogic call of the revolutionary committee, the Chinese sailors and fishermen were on the verge of turning the provocation into a bloody battle.

One should know that Peking is perpetrating provocations on its borders with other countries in the same way as described in the poster. The Japanese supporters of the proposal for concluding a treaty with China on Chinese terms readily accepted the Chinese side's nonsensical explanation that the violation of the Senkaku waters was accidential and not premediated. The new evidence of Peking's perfidy will help to expose its undisquised hegemonic designs on Japan.

KOSYGIN MEETS WITH KOSTROMSKAYA OBLAST OFFICIALS

LD061527Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1330 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, met with members of the Kostroma Obkom and first secretaries of gorkoms and raykoms in Kostroma today. Primary attention was given during the meeting to the solution of tasks which the working people of the oblast face in the improvement of agriculture, the protection of the harvest without losses and the storage of fodder for animal husbandry. It was also stressed that industrial enterprises of the oblast must mobilize all their reserves for the successful fulfillment of the 1978 plan and the 10th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin visited a stud farm in Karavayevo where, at a meeting with specialists, he gave attention to the need to spread at oblast farms the experience of Karavayevo farmers who have achieved high productivity in animal breeding.

In the Lenin flax combine, Kosygin had talks with leaders, specialists and workers about the reconstruction of the combine, the increase in the production of high-quality goods for the population, and the widening of the range of flax products. He displayed interest in the organization and the working and living conditions of the workers.

Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin also visited the Kostroma GRES and learned about the installation of the unique 1.3 million-kilowatt power set. He emphasized the importance of reducing the time needed to put new capacities into operation for the economy of the country.

Arrives in Ivanovskaya Oblast

LD061724Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 6 Jun 78 LD

[Text] Aleksey Nikolayevich Kosygin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today arrived in Ivanovskaya Oblast from Kostroma and visited the Yakovlevo flax combine in the town of Privolzhsk.

MOSCOW RADIO AGRICULTURAL REPORTS FOR 5-6 JUNE

LD070659 [Editorial Report LD] On 5 June Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1100 GMT reports that winter barley is forming ears in Dagestanskaya ASSR, RSFSR, and harvesting will soon begin. It notes at 1330 GMT that sowing of potatoes has been completed in Tambovskaya Oblast, RSFSR, on 23,000 hectares. The radio says at 1445 GMT that in Kazakhstan sowing of all crops has been completed, on 28.3 million hectares. With good spring weather and frequent rains, shoots are growing well and wheat is already forming ears in the southern oblasts. At 1500 GMT it is reported that wheat sowing has been completed in Buryatskaya ASSR, RSFSR. Moscow radio at 1900 GMT reports that collective and state farms in Kazakhstan, after completing the sowing of spring crops, have begun to treat the 4 million hectares of fallow land in the republic this year. Another report on the same program notes that the harvesting of grain crops has begun in Turkemenia. On 6 June, at 1900 GMT it is reported that according to the Central Statistical Administration of the RSFSR, spring crops now occupy 88 million hectares in the republic. The wheat and corn sowing plans have been overfulfilled. All the sunflower, barley, rice and soya crops have been sown. Sowing of certain late crops, among them buckwheat, is coming to a close.

KEBIN TELLS ETA ABOUT ICELANDIC SHEEP RAISING

LD061401Y Tallin SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 May 78 p 1 LD

[ETA report: "Return of Estonian Delegation"]

[Text] On 25 May a delegation of agricultural specialists from our republic, headed by I. Kebin, first secretary of the Estonian CP Central Committee, returned to Tallin from a trip to Iceland.

The delegation was met at Baltiyskiy Station by Comrades K. Lebedev, A. Ryuytel and E. Tynurist; M. Vannas, deputy Chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium; Kh. Toming, Estonian CP Central Committee section chief; V. Ani, Estonian minister of internal affairs; V. Kronk, Estonian CP Central Committee administrator of affairs; G. Martin, Estonian Council of Ministers administrator of affairs; A. Kotov, chief of the Estonian section of the Baltic Railroad; I. Toome, first secretary of the Estonian Komsomol Central Committee, and others.

"We visited Iceland on the instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers State Committee for Science and Technology," I. Kebin said in an interview with an ETA correspondent. "We were interested in sheep raising, which is at a very high standard in that country. Iceland's entire agriculture, in fact, is built on it, and it is the basis of the prosperity of rural Iceland. The climatic and natural conditions of the island are similar to ours in many ways.

"The Icelandic breed of sheep gives good meat, skin and wool. The sheep are undemanding and can be raised in conditions which are not suitable for raising other animals. Icelandic sheep raising is very simple with regard to technology. It makes almost no use of expensive buildings. The delegation has brought back much information. What we saw is interesting from the viewpoint of the development of this sector of stockraising in the republic, and without doubt the experience we gleaned will find an application here.

"I would like to note the attention which was shown us in institutes and on farms everywhere we went, and we traveled and flew all over the island in 5 days."

SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

DAILY REPORT volumes are published Monday through Friday in both paper version (mailed daily) and microfiche version (mailed weekly). The annual subscription fee for the paper version within the United States, Canada, and Mexico is $150 for any one volume and $50 for each additional volume. This includes occasional supplements. In microfiche the fee is $100 for any one volume, $125 for two volumes, $150 for three, $200 for four, $250 for five, $300 for six, $350 for seven, and $400 for all eight volumes. Foreign subscriptions outside North America are available from appointed foreign dealers or from NTIS. For information contact NTIS. U.S. government officials may obtain subscriptions at no charge directly from FBIS. Phone 527-2368 (area code 703) or write P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013.

The volumes are: I - People's Republic of China; II - Eastern Europe; III - Soviet Union; IV - Asia & Pacific; V - Middle East & North Africa; VI - Latin America; VII - Western Europe; VIII - Sub-Saharan Africa. Back issues or single copies are not available. Allow 30 days for processing new subscriptions. Mail remittances, inquiries, and address changes to the NTIS address below.

Note: The publications of the Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS), which are sometimes cited in the DAILY REPORT, can also be ordered from NTIS in single copies or by subscription. In ordering, please cite the JPRS title, number, date and author if applicable.

Both the DAILY REPORT and JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at public and university libraries throughout the United States.

NTIS

National Technical Information Service
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
Springfield, Virginia 22151